

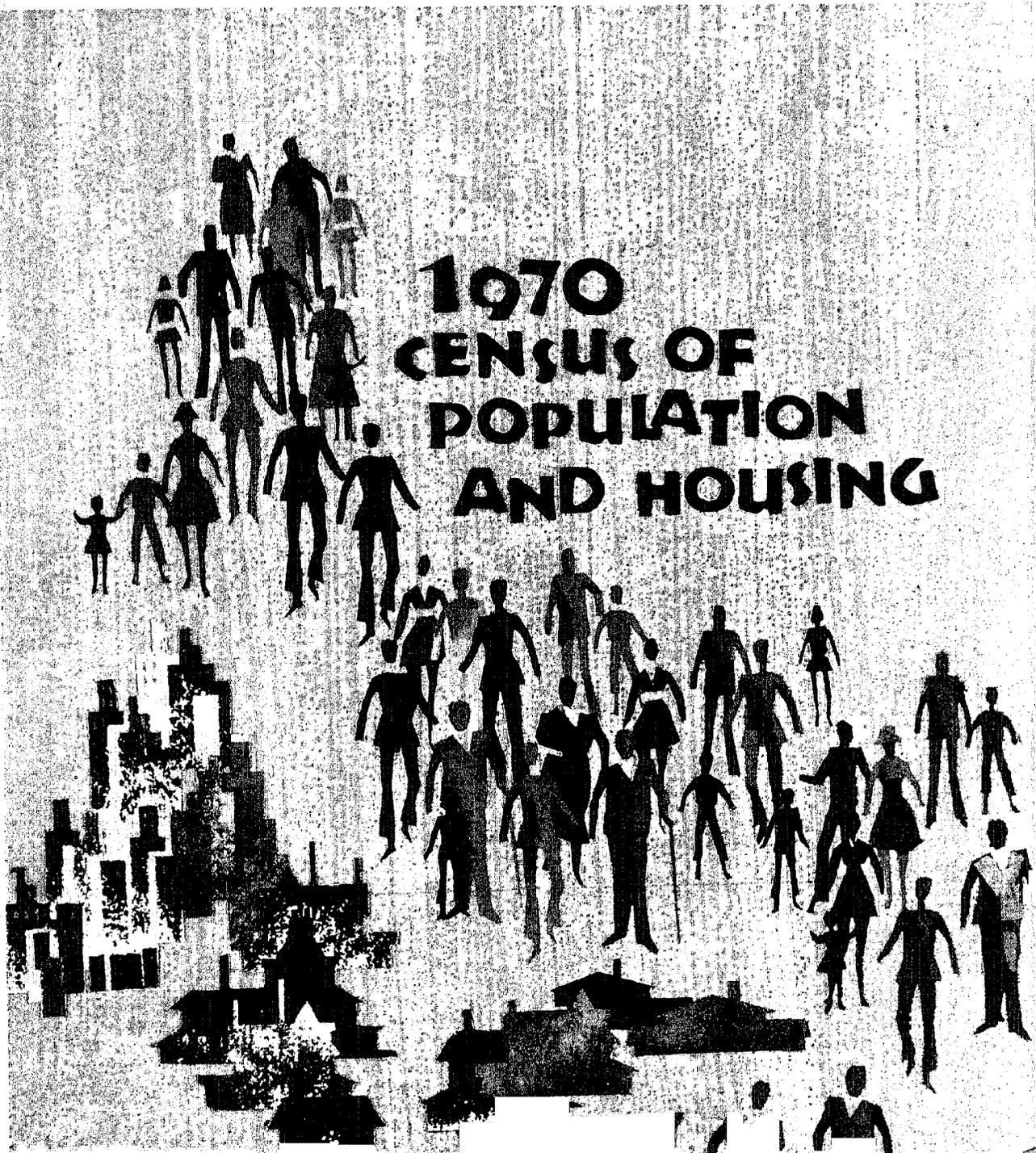
A UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
PUBLICATION



Census Tracts

LEWISTON-AUBURN, MAINE
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

PHC(1)-111



1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF
THE CENSUS

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David L. Kaplan, 1970 Census Coordinator

POPULATION DIVISION

Herman P. Miller, Chief

HOUSING DIVISION

Arthur F. Young, Chief

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1970 census. Primary direction of the program was performed by **Conrad Taeuber**, Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by **David L. Kaplan**, 1970 Census Coordinator, and in conjunction with **Joseph F. Daly**, then Associate Director for Research and Methodology, **William I. Merkin**, Associate Director for Administration, and **Paul R. Squires**, Associate Director for Data Collection and Statistical Processing.

The population section of this report was planned and written under the supervision of **Herman P. Miller**, Chief, Population Division, and **Paul C. Glick**, **Henry D. Sheldon**, and **Murray S. Weitzman**, Assistant Division Chiefs, with the assistance of **Elizabeth A. Larmon** and **Ruth H. Mills**. The following Branch Chiefs were responsible for the material on the indicated fields of specialization: Ethnic Statistics—**Tobia Bressler**; Demographic Statistics—**Charles P. Brinkman**; Fertility Statistics—**Wilson H. Grabill**; Economic Statistics—**Stanley Greene**; Marriage and Family Statistics—**Robert O. Grymes**; Educational and Social Stratification—**Charles E. Johnson, Jr.**; Consumer Income Statistics—**Mitsuo Ono**; Poverty Statistics—**Arno I. Winard**. Important contributions to the processing and review of the data were made by **Aaron O. Handler**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, and **Rockwell Livingston**.

The housing section of this report was planned and written under the supervision of **Arthur F. Young**, Chief, Housing Division, by **Aaron Josowitz**, Assistant Division Chief, **Nathan Krevor**, Chief, Coordination and Research Branch, and **Paul F. Coe**. Important contributions to the processing and review of the data were made by **Peter J. Fronczek**.

The procedures for sample selection, sample weighting, and computation of sampling

variances were developed in the Statistical Methods Division, under the supervision of **Joseph Waksberg**, Chief, and **Morton Boisen** and **Robert H. Hanson**, Assistant Division Chiefs, assisted by **William T. Alsbrooks**, **Peter A. Bounpane**, **Barbara A. Boyes**, and **Carlton W. Pruden**.

Geographic plans and procedures were developed in the Geography Division under the supervision of **William T. Fay**, then Chief, and **Robert C. Klove** and **Gerald J. Post**, Assistant Division Chiefs.

Data collection activities were administered by the Field Division, **Jefferson D. McPike**, then Chief, and **Richard C. Burt** and **Dean H. Weber**, Assistant Division Chiefs, with the assistance of the directors of the Bureau's data collection centers.

Systems and processing procedures were developed under the direction of **Morris Gorinson**, Assistant Division Chief, Census Planning Division. **Florence Wright**, assisted by **John F. Powell**, **Orville M. Stye**, and **Erne Wilkins**, was responsible for the clerical procedures, and **Roger O. Lepage**, assisted by **John Murphy, Jr.**, **Margaret P. Brooks**, and **Howard R. Dennis**, was responsible for the computer programming. **Donald R. Dalzell** was responsible for the computer procedures and programs used for the electronic preparation of the tables in this report.

The manual processing and microfilming of the questionnaires and the review of tabulation controls were performed in the Jeffersonville Census Operations Division, under the direction of **Joseph F. Arbena**, then Chief, and **Robert L. Hagan**, then Population and Housing Census Operations Manager, with the assistance of **Rex L. Pullin**. The manual coding operations were supervised by **John C. Campbell**, assisted by **Herbert J. Hough**, **Joe D. Kolb**, and **Leo C. Schilling**. **William L. Pangburn**, supervised the microfilming operation. **Dan N. Harding**, assisted by **Nora H. Shouse**, was responsible for the tabulation review work.

FOSDIC and computer processing were performed in the Computer Facilities Division under the supervision of **James R. Pepal**, Chief, and **E. Richard Bourdon** and **James W. Shores**, Assistant Division Chiefs. Development of the FOSDIC equipment was directed by **William M. Gaines**, Assistant Division Chief, and **McRae Anderson**. Development of the automatic microfilming equipment was directed by **Anthony A. Berlinsky**.

Publications planning, editing, and printing were performed in the Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Cecil B. Matthews**, Chief, under the direction of **Raymond J. Koski**, Assistant Division Chief, and **Gerald A. Mann**.

Important contributions were made by **Robert B. Voight** and **Sherry L. Courtland** in the planning and coordination of the 1970 census program; and by **John W. H. Spencer**, **Sol Dolleck**, and **M. Douglas Fahay** in the systems design and operations for processing the census data.

Library of Congress Card No. 73-186611

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census
Census of Population and Housing: 1970
CENSUS TRACTS
Final Report PHC(1)-111 Lewiston-Auburn,
Maine SMSA

U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 1972

For sale by the
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
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Price 45 cents Stock Number 0301-2376

1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

Census Tracts

LEWISTON-AUBURN, MAINE
STANDARD METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREA

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LIST OF PHC(1) CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

The reports listed below are for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. An asterisk (*) indicates that the report includes data for tracts in selected areas adjacent to the SMSA.

Report number	Area	Report number	Area	Report number	Area
1	Abilene, Tex.	41	Charlotte, N.C.*	81	Great Falls, Mont.
2	Akron, Ohio	42	Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.	82	Green Bay, Wis.
3	Albany, Ga.	43	Chicago, Ill.	83	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C.
4	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	44	Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	84	Greenville, S.C.
5	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	45	Cleveland, Ohio	85	Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio
6	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	46	Colorado Springs, Colo.	86	Harrisburg, Pa.
7	Altoona, Pa.	47	Columbia, Mo.	87	Hartford, Conn.*
8	Amarillo, Tex.	48	Columbia, S.C.	88	Honolulu, Hawaii*
9	Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	49	Columbus, Ga.-Ala.	89	Houston, Tex.*
10	Anderson, Ind.	50	Columbus, Ohio	90	Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.- Ohio*
11	Ann Arbor, Mich.	51	Corpus Christi, Tex.	91	Huntsville, Ala.
12	Appleton-Oshkosh, Wis.	52	Dallas, Tex.	92	Indianapolis, Ind.
13	Asheville, N.C.	53	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.	93	Jackson, Mich.
14	Atlanta, Ga.*	54	Dayton, Ohio	94	Jackson, Miss.
15	Atlantic City, N.J.	55	Decatur, Ill.	95	Jacksonville, Fla.
16	Augusta, Ga.-S.C.	56	Denver, Colo.	96	Jersey City, N.J.
17	Austin, Tex.	57	Des Moines, Iowa	97	Johnstown, Pa.
18	Bakersfield, Calif.	58	Detroit, Mich.*	98	Kalamazoo, Mich.
19	Baltimore, Md.	59	Dubuque, Iowa	99	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.*
20	Baton Rouge, La.*	60	Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.	100	Kenosha, Wis.
21	Bay City, Mich.	61	Durham, N.C.	101	Knoxville, Tenn.*
22	Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Tex.	62	El Paso, Tex.	102	Lafayette, La.
23	Billings, Mont.	63	Erie, Pa.	103	Lafayette-West Lafayette, Ind.
24	Biloxi-Gulfport, Miss.	64	Eugene, Oreg.	104	Lake Charles, La.
25	Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa.	65	Evansville, Ind.-Ky.	105	Lancaster, Pa.
26	Birmingham, Ala.	66	Fall River, Mass.-R.I.	106	Lansing, Mich.
27	Bloomington-Normal, Ill.	67	Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn.	107	Laredo, Tex.
28	Boise City, Idaho	68	Fayetteville, N.C.	108	Las Vegas, Nev.
29	Boston, Mass.*	69	Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.*	109	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H.
30	Bridgeport, Conn.	70	Flint, Mich.	110	Lawton, Ohio
31	Bristol, Conn.*	71	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	111	Lewiston-Auburn, Maine
32	Brockton, Mass.	72	Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.	112	Lexington, Ky.
33	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.	73	Fort Wayne, Ind.	113	Lima, Ohio
34	Bryan-College Station, Tex.	74	Fort Worth, Tex.*	114	Lincoln, Nebr.
35	Buffalo, N.Y.	75	Fresno, Calif.	115	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
36	Canton, Ohio	76	Gadsden, Ala.	116	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio*
37	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	77	Gainesville, Fla.	117	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.
38	Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	78	Galveston-Texas City, Tex.	118	Louisville, Ky.-Ind.
39	Charleston, S.C.*	79	Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.	119	Lowell, Mass.
40	Charleston, W. Va.	80	Grand Rapids, Mich.*	120	Lubbock, Tex.

Report number	Area	Report number	Area	Report number	Area
121	Lynchburg, Va. *	161	Pine Bluff, Ark.	201	Spokane, Wash.
122	Macon, Ga. *	162	Pittsburgh, Pa.	202	Springfield, Ill.
123	Madison, Wis.	163	Pittsfield, Mass.	203	Springfield, Mo.
124	Manchester, N.H.	164	Portland, Maine*	204	Springfield, Ohio
125	Mansfield, Ohio	165	Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	205	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.*
126	McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Tex.	166	Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.*	206	Stamford, Conn.
127	Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.	167	Provo-Orem, Utah	207	Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio- W. Va.
128	Meriden, Conn.	168	Pueblo, Colo.	208	Stockton, Calif.
129	Miami, Fla.	169	Racine, Wis.	209	Syracuse, N.Y.
130	Midland, Tex.	170	Raleigh, N.C.	210	Tacoma, Wash.
131	Milwaukee, Wis. *	171	Reading, Pa.	211	Tallahassee, Fla.
132	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	172	Reno, Nev.	212	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
133	Mobile, Ala.	173	Richmond, Va.	213	Terre Haute, Ind.
134	Modesto, Calif.	174	Roanoke, Va.	214	Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.
135	Monroe, La.	175	Rochester, Minn.	215	Toledo, Ohio-Mich.
136	Montgomery, Ala.	176	Rochester, N.Y.	216	Topeka, Kans.
137	Muncie, Ind.	177	Rockford, Ill.	217	Trenton, N.J.
138	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.	178	Sacramento, Calif. *	218	Tucson, Ariz.
139	Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	179	Saginaw, Mich.	219	Tulsa, Okla.
140	New Bedford, Mass.	180	St. Joseph, Mo.	220	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
141	New Britain, Conn.	181	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. *	221	Tyler, Tex.
142	New Haven, Conn. *	182	Salem, Oreg.	222	Utica-Rome, N.Y.
143	New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn. *	183	Salinas-Monterey, Calif.	223	Vallejo-Napa, Calif.
144	New Orleans, La.	184	Salt Lake City, Utah	224	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, N.J.
145	New York, N.Y.	185	San Angelo, Tex.	225	Waco, Tex.
146	Newark, N.J. *	186	San Antonio, Tex.	226	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.
147	Newport News-Hampton, Va. *	187	San Bernardino-Riverside- Ontario, Calif.	227	Waterbury, Conn. *
148	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va. *	188	San Diego, Calif.	228	Waterloo, Iowa
149	Norwalk, Conn. *	189	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	229	West Palm Beach, Fla.
150	Odessa, Tex.	190	San Jose, Calif.	230	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio
151	Ogden, Utah	191	Santa Barbara, Calif.	231	Wichita, Kans.
152	Oklahoma City, Okla.	192	Santa Rosa, Calif.	232	Wichita Falls, Tex. *
153	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa	193	Savannah, Ga.	233	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.
154	Orlando, Fla.	194	Scranton, Pa.	234	Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.
155	Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	195	Seattle-Everett, Wash.	235	Wilmington, N.C.
156	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	196	Sherman-Denison, Tex.	236	Worcester, Mass. *
157	Pensacola, Fla.	197	Shreveport, La.	237	York, Pa.
158	Peoria, Ill.	198	Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.	238	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio*
159	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	199	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	239	Mayagüez, P.R.
160	Phoenix, Ariz.	200	South Bend, Ind.	240	Ponce, P.R.
				241	San Juan, P.R.

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GENERAL

This report presents statistics by census tract on the characteristics of the population and housing units as reported in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1970, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. This report series contains 241 reports as listed on page II. Each report relates to a particular standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), and in some cases also covers certain areas adjacent to the SMSA. As stated on page App-2, there are 247 currently recognized SMSA's, including four in Puerto Rico. There are no reports in this series for six of these SMSA's because they were newly designated on the basis of the 1970 census results and census tracts had not been established for them previously.

This series of reports is one of the several series which present the information compiled from the census. For a description of the full data dissemination program see Appendix D, "Publication and Computer Summary Tape Program."

The content and procedures of the 1970 census were determined after

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evaluation of the results of the 1960 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field pretesting. A number of changes were introduced in 1970 to improve the usefulness of the census results. For the characteristics shown in this report, the changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability of the 1970 data with those for 1960.

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233. Such information will also appear in later reports of the 1970 census.

Organization of the text.—The text consists of this introduction and four appendixes, which appear after the tables. Appendix A describes area classifications, defines census tracts, and traces some of the history of the development of census tract statistics. Appendix B provides definitions and explanations of the population and housing subjects appearing in the report. Appendix C presents information on sources of error in the data, sampling variability, ratio estimation, and editing procedures. Appendix D summarizes the data dissemination program of the 1970 census.

Content of the tables.—There are two numbered series of tables. Tables P-1 to P-8 present population statistics and tables H-1 to H-5 present housing statistics. Tables P-5 to P-8 and H-3 to H-5 relate to Negroes and to persons of Spanish language or surname or persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage; they include only those tracts that have a population of 400 or more for the particular group.

The tables include data for the component counties and places of 25,000 or more in the SMSA, as well as for the tracts. All tables are arranged in identical fashion. Summations are presented first for the SMSA, followed by the component counties in alphabetical order (within State, if the SMSA crosses State lines). Shown under each county is the summation for each component place of 25,000 inhabitants or more and the balance of the county. Following these summations are the data for individual tracts (arranged in the above-mentioned geographic order) within the SMSA; and, in certain cases, for individual tracts in territory contiguous to the SMSA. When a tract crosses the boundary of a place of 25,000 inhabitants or more, statistics for the portion of the tract which lies inside the place are shown with the figure for the place; statistics for the remainder of the tract are shown as part of another place and/or under the county balance, as appropriate. The totals for each of these "split" tracts appear at the end of the table.

Sample size.—Tables P-1, H-1, and H-3 contain 100-percent data; the remaining tables contain data based on a sample of the population, with sampling rates of 20 percent or 15 percent. Figures for the total population or for some subgroups of the population (e.g., the population 5 years old and over) may differ from table to table or within the same table when the figures are tabulated from different samples. The sample size for each subject is stated in table C, Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data." Appendix C also provides information on the sampling variability associated with the data.

Derived figures (percents, medians, etc.).—Percents, medians, and means, as well as certain rates and ratios are shown in these reports. For all types of derived figures in this report, the figure is not presented (but indicated by three dots "...") if the base is smaller than the minimum number prescribed for the sample on which the figure is based. The minimum bases are 5 (persons, families, households, or housing units) for figures derived from 100-percent tabulations, 25 for figures based on the 20-percent sample, and 33 for those based on the 15-percent sample. When a cross-tabulation of two or more characteristics covers subjects based on different samples, the minimum base for the smaller sample applies. Although figures are shown for all areas, except when the base is less than the specified minimum, the reader should exercise caution in the use and interpretation of data for very small areas or subgroups of the population; these data are especially subject to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors.

Percents which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero (i.e., "-"). The median, which is a type of average, is the middle value in a distribution, i.e., the median divides the distribution into two equal parts—one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. When the median falls in the lower terminal category of an open-end distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the next category followed by a minus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category "Less than \$5,000," it is shown as "\$5,000-." When the median falls in the upper terminal category of an open-end distribution, the method of

presentation is to show the initial value of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category "75 years and over," it is shown as "75+." The mean is the arithmetic average derived by adding the values in a particular distribution and dividing by the number of units in the distribution.

Symbols.—A dash "-" signifies zero. Three dots "..." mean not applicable, or that the base for the derived figure is too small for it to be shown, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals. The symbol "U" means that the place is "unincorporated."

Boundaries.—Information on changes in the boundaries of tracts between 1960 and 1970 for this area appears after the Introduction. Information on boundary changes between 1960 and 1970 for certain types of areas other than tracts is given in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-A report for each State.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1970 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. In 1960, self-enumeration was first introduced on a nationwide scale as a substitute for the traditional census direct interview.

A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every household several days before Census Day, April 1, 1970. This questionnaire contained certain explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction sheet; in areas with comparatively large proportions of Spanish-speaking persons, a Spanish version of the instruction sheet was also enclosed.

In the larger metropolitan areas and some adjacent counties, altogether containing about three-fifths of the population of the United States, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the form on Census Day. Approximately 87 percent of the householders did so. The mailed-back forms were reviewed by the census enumerator (or, in some localities, a census clerk) and if the form was determined to be incomplete or inconsistent, a followup was made. The bulk of these followups were made by telephone, the rest by personal visit. For the households which did not mail back their forms, a followup was also made, in almost all cases by personal visit and in the remainder by telephone.

For the remaining two-fifths of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the form and give it to the enumerator when he called; approximately 80 percent did so. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit.

Three types of questionnaires were used throughout the country; 80 percent of the households answered a form containing a limited number of population and housing questions and the remainder, split into 15-percent and 5-percent samples, answered forms which contained these questions as well as a number of additional questions. Some of the additional questions were the same on the 15-percent and 5-percent versions; others were different. A random procedure was used to determine which of the three forms any particular household answered.

In the metropolitan and adjacent areas, the designated type of questionnaire was sent to each household. In the remaining areas, the questionnaire

with a limited number of questions was distributed to all households, and the enumerators obtained the additional information by interview in those households designated for the 15-percent and 5-percent samples.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1970 census questionnaires were specially designed to be processed by FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in

predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire onto computer magnetic tape with no intervening manual processing. A number of the items, however, required reviewing written entries to determine the proper code. Consequently, the processing involved a manual coding and editing operation in which clerks determined the appropriate codes and marked the specified positions on the questionnaire; for example, the clerks applied a 2-digit numerical code for the country-of-birth entry. These marks, as well as those made by the respondent and enumerator, were read

by FOSDIC onto magnetic tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps (see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data"). One of the end results of this operation was a computer tape from which the tables in this report were prepared on a cathode-ray-tube phototypesetting machine at the Government Printing Office. Another end result was the summary tapes which are available for purchase, as described in Appendix D, "Publication and Computer Summary Tape Program."

Census tract comparability tables are not provided in this report because the area was tracted for the first time for 1970.

Table P-1. General Characteristics of the Population: 1970

(For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)

Census Tracts	In Androscoggin County				Auburn							
	Total	Auburn	Lewiston	Balance	Tract 0101	Tract 0102	Tract 0103	Tract 0104	Tract 0105	Tract 0106	Tract 0107	Tract 0108
RACE												
All persons	72 474	24 151	41 779	6 544	2 198	4 152	3 484	2 266	2 618	2 945	2 848	3 640
White	72 199	24 072	41 601	6 526	2 185	4 128	3 459	2 262	2 614	2 943	2 844	3 637
Negro	101	37	63	1	6	6	25	-	-	-	-	-
Percent Negro	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	0.1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
AGE BY SEX												
Male, all ages												
Under 5 years	33 972	11 354	19 475	3 143	1 040	1 955	1 541	1 079	1 201	1 405	1 427	1 706
3 and 4 years	3 142	986	1 795	361	95	161	155	88	116	119	119	133
5 to 9 years	1 307	435	1 724	148	36	78	62	34	45	58	55	67
10 to 14 years	3 543	1 249	1 913	381	72	190	179	122	147	176	172	191
15 to 19 years	675	232	373	70	13	28	39	26	26	28	27	35
20 to 24 years	694	231	1 821	361	14	31	36	25	27	29	27	46
25 to 29 years	3 411	1 229	309	67	68	214	155	132	125	163	192	180
30 to 34 years	621	245	391	73	15	46	27	25	21	33	39	39
35 to 39 years	3 302	1 134	1 918	250	90	201	141	106	118	162	158	158
40 to 44 years	722	258	391	58	14	41	36	25	35	34	35	38
45 to 49 years	684	246	356	43	17	39	29	18	20	45	44	34
50 to 54 years	636	237	414	38	13	42	28	26	28	43	29	28
55 to 59 years	672	220	377	38	24	37	25	27	21	19	28	39
60 to 64 years	588	173	1 566	235	115	109	98	10	14	21	22	19
65 to 69 years	2 468	667	356	40	20	25	19	40	88	73	68	76
70 to 74 years	525	129	308	42	20	22	22	11	14	16	12	12
75 years and over	465	115	406	120	120	160	177	4	8	11	12	16
Female, all ages												
Under 5 years	38 502	12 797	22 304	3 401	1 158	2 197	1 943	1 187	1 417	1 540	1 421	1 934
3 and 4 years	3 171	1 041	1 781	349	110	132	157	105	119	122	130	166
5 to 9 years	1 307	429	1 888	156	23	64	58	47	53	61	49	74
10 to 14 years	3 498	1 206	1 888	404	65	186	157	124	130	197	157	190
15 to 19 years	720	271	371	78	15	42	38	29	32	49	31	35
20 to 24 years	741	231	417	93	10	35	27	23	30	37	29	40
25 to 29 years	3 422	1 241	1 825	356	85	217	179	122	131	178	168	161
30 to 34 years	699	255	387	57	19	45	42	28	24	35	32	30
35 to 39 years	3 516	1 142	2 096	278	104	192	152	104	119	171	142	158
40 to 44 years	684	256	366	62	14	46	27	28	30	42	35	34
45 to 49 years	686	234	309	63	16	43	35	19	25	25	31	40
50 to 54 years	672	256	362	54	20	54	28	26	27	41	24	36
55 to 59 years	738	208	479	51	26	20	32	18	19	33	30	30
60 to 64 years	736	188	500	48	28	29	30	13	18	30	22	18
65 to 69 years	2 984	808	1 910	266	117	115	137	68	106	69	96	100
70 to 74 years	744	173	511	60	38	21	24	18	19	13	18	22
75 years and over	671	165	463	43	27	25	26	13	18	17	17	20
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD												
All persons	72 474	24 151	41 779	6 544	2 198	4 152	3 484	2 266	2 618	2 945	2 848	3 640
In households	69 934	23 521	39 968	6 445	2 070	4 018	3 374	2 176	2 543	2 915	2 802	3 623
Head of household	23 065	7 627	13 544	1 894	872	1 331	1 204	657	817	794	785	1 167
Head of family	17 987	5 982	10 374	1 631	489	1 035	851	558	667	694	708	980
Primary individual	5 078	1 645	3 170	263	383	296	353	99	150	100	77	187
Wife of head	15 374	5 129	8 799	1 446	365	912	651	496	542	630	649	884
Other relative of head	30 480	10 340	17 120	3 020	749	1 704	1 419	997	1 152	1 450	1 338	1 531
Not related to head	1 015	425	505	85	84	71	100	26	32	41	30	41
In group quarters	2 540	630	1 811	99	128	134	110	90	75	30	46	17
Persons per household	3.03	3.08	2.95	3.40	2.37	3.02	2.80	3.31	3.11	3.67	3.57	3.10
TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN												
All families	17 987	5 982	10 374	1 631	489	1 035	851	558	667	694	708	980
With own children under 18 years	9 711	3 286	5 438	987	241	523	453	326	355	414	443	531
Number of children	23 105	7 886	12 770	2 449	524	1 273	1 070	766	876	1 118	1 066	1 193
Husband-wife families	15 374	5 129	8 799	1 446	365	912	651	496	542	630	649	884
With own children under 18 years	8 544	2 840	4 801	883	170	468	344	296	303	385	407	487
Number of children	20 559	6 964	11 418	2 177	380	1 138	833	697	765	1 054	978	1 119
Percent of total under 18 years	84.7	82.5	86.1	84.9	64.5	83.4	71.5	83.5	82.0	88.9	86.1	90.9
Families with other male head	466	141	288	37	23	27	23	16	18	11	10	15
With own children under 18 years	118	43	66	9	8	8	6	5	5	4	4	3
Number of children	213	76	114	23	12	21	13	8	6	7	5	4
Families with female head	2 147	712	1 287	148	101	96	177	46	109	53	49	81
With own children under 18 years	1 049	383	571	95	63	47	103	25	47	25	32	41
Number of children	2 333	846	1 238	249	132	114	224	61	105	57	83	70
Percent of total under 18 years	9.6	10.0	9.3	9.7	22.4	8.4	19.2	7.3	11.3	4.8	7.3	5.7
Persons under 18 years	24 271	8 439	13 267	2 565	589	1 365	1 165	835	933	1 185	1 136	1 231
MARITAL STATUS												
Male, 14 years old and over												
Single	24 497	8 135	14 255	2 107	820	1 436	1 079	762	834	980	983	1 241
Married	6 645	2 111	4 047	487	252	370	261	201	221	281	255	270
Separated	16 094	5 383	9 204	1 507	418	946	706	516	565	656	666	910
Widowed	224	74	140	10	26	3	23	5	3	4	4	5
Divorced	985	345	589	51	52	76	52	27	32	31	36	39
	773	296	415	62	98	44	60	18	16	12	26	22
Female, 14 years old and over												
Single	29 110	9 564	17 197	2 349	917	1 707	1 492	864	1 061	1 078	998	1 447
Married	7 159	2 124	4 597	438	203	362	313	214	278	267	203	284
Separated	16 482	5 516	9 417	1 549	427	980	731	528	583	658	680	929
Widowed	427	138	264	25	32	17	41	8	15	4	10	11
Divorced	4 184	1 437	2 481	266	210	288	318	91	157	124	76	173
	1 285	487	702	96	77	77	130	31	43	29	39	61

Table P-1. General Characteristics of the Population: 1970—Continued

[For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Census Tracts	Lewiston									Balance of SMSA	
	Tract 0201	Tract 0202	Tract 0203	Tract 0204	Tract 0205	Tract 0206	Tract 0207	Tract 0208	Tract 0209	Tract 0301	Tract 0302
RACE											
All persons	2 381	2 268	8 472	6 339	4 750	2 932	4 906	5 417	4 314	3 384	3 160
White	2 358	2 246	8 419	6 322	4 743	2 927	4 898	5 397	4 291	3 376	3 150
Negro	12	6	14	5	3	1	—	4	18	—	1
Percent Negro	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—
AGE BY SEX											
Male, all ages											
Under 5 years	1 170	1 002	3 643	2 954	2 231	1 409	2 380	2 702	1 984	1 639	1 504
3 and 4 years	72	110	253	316	191	149	200	297	207	189	172
5 to 9 years	32	38	93	110	77	54	95	138	87	76	72
5 years	62	94	195	249	241	183	269	382	238	211	170
6 years	14	13	46	53	41	40	42	76	48	37	33
10 to 14 years	13	20	36	49	46	35	53	81	54	42	34
14 years	69	82	211	307	210	153	285	296	208	168	193
15 to 19 years	7	17	44	52	33	19	50	51	36	35	32
15 years	84	87	481	273	210	124	234	259	166	140	110
16 years	16	21	46	56	53	33	51	73	42	43	30
17 years	18	20	38	65	50	36	62	64	27	29	29
18 years	12	16	59	61	47	23	53	52	33	26	17
19 years	20	17	159	54	32	13	42	39	38	21	17
20 to 24 years	18	13	179	37	28	19	26	31	26	21	17
20 years	92	97	520	259	134	72	121	145	126	129	106
21 years	20	17	149	53	22	14	28	30	23	21	19
22 years	24	12	138	41	21	11	19	17	25	20	22
25 to 34 years	115	116	349	296	245	199	244	347	230	213	193
35 to 44 years	129	77	307	302	271	174	307	350	228	187	163
45 to 54 years	179	100	331	319	302	181	327	291	251	152	149
55 to 59 years	74	54	190	160	138	51	139	105	80	72	61
60 to 64 years	86	56	206	161	95	48	84	74	83	61	54
65 to 74 years	145	86	364	213	137	54	118	115	116	78	83
75 years and over	63	43	236	99	57	21	52	41	51	39	50
Female, all ages											
Under 5 years	1 211	1 266	4 829	3 385	2 519	1 523	2 526	2 715	2 330	1 745	1 656
3 and 4 years	76	100	274	314	194	145	202	262	214	192	157
5 to 9 years	25	31	98	134	81	57	102	105	89	89	67
5 years	66	85	215	289	240	195	267	337	194	210	194
6 years	10	13	42	52	45	37	55	75	42	38	41
10 to 14 years	13	28	44	70	53	41	69	61	38	48	45
14 years	53	86	228	262	236	155	280	320	205	167	189
15 to 19 years	12	17	51	49	62	31	51	65	49	26	31
15 years	104	131	473	296	212	123	220	237	300	145	133
16 years	23	21	44	66	44	22	51	53	42	26	36
17 years	19	18	64	56	36	34	51	69	42	33	30
18 years	18	17	52	64	59	24	47	37	44	28	26
19 years	21	30	147	53	41	28	44	40	84	33	18
20 to 24 years	23	45	166	57	41	15	27	38	88	25	23
20 years	107	162	541	274	177	108	163	177	201	137	129
21 years	25	51	159	68	40	23	33	34	78	30	30
22 years	25	48	152	60	47	20	42	38	31	20	23
25 to 34 years	99	105	326	303	262	212	264	368	264	240	200
35 to 44 years	118	113	312	350	306	194	356	336	249	182	164
45 to 54 years	152	129	511	401	329	183	310	288	249	175	161
55 to 59 years	89	83	286	208	158	61	143	119	101	66	76
60 to 64 years	86	75	321	193	124	52	116	93	92	63	55
65 to 74 years	188	113	768	324	195	67	141	122	135	87	111
75 years and over	73	84	574	171	86	28	64	56	126	81	87
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD											
All persons	2 381	2 268	8 472	6 339	4 750	2 932	4 906	5 417	4 314	3 384	3 160
In households	2 301	2 169	7 130	6 339	4 741	2 909	4 891	5 410	4 078	3 292	3 153
Head of household	1 099	802	3 018	2 191	1 498	809	1 413	1 449	1 265	948	946
Head of family	516	559	1 966	1 646	1 301	727	1 267	1 319	1 073	834	797
Primary individual	583	243	1 052	545	197	82	146	130	192	114	149
Wife of head	370	461	1 563	1 270	1 140	662	1 157	1 218	958	742	704
Other relative of head	753	854	2 438	2 785	2 074	1 411	2 284	2 691	1 830	1 559	1 461
Not related to head	79	111	93	—	29	27	37	52	25	43	42
In group quarters	80	99	1 342	—	9	23	15	7	236	92	7
Persons per household	2.09	2.70	2.36	2.89	3.16	3.60	3.46	3.73	3.22	3.47	3.33
TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN											
All families	516	559	1 966	1 646	1 301	727	1 267	1 319	1 073	834	797
With own children under 18 years	206	270	771	860	688	445	729	851	618	512	475
Number of children	464	638	1 593	2 001	1 546	1 119	1 781	2 176	1 452	1 266	1 183
Husband-wife families	370	461	1 563	1 270	1 140	662	1 157	1 218	958	742	704
With own children under 18 years	154	226	631	689	626	412	687	808	568	457	426
Number of children	352	555	1 333	1 594	1 418	1 050	1 694	2 076	1 346	1 130	1 047
Percent of total under 18 years	69.8	82.8	79.4	75.7	88.6	91.1	93.2	92.6	90.0	85.5	84.2
Families with other male head	29	14	50	64	42	16	25	29	19	19	18
With own children under 18 years	2	4	13	15	7	4	5	11	5	6	3
Number of children	4	5	22	24	13	8	7	22	9	16	7
Families with female head	117	84	353	312	119	49	85	72	96	73	75
With own children under 18 years	50	40	127	156	55	29	37	32	45	49	46
Number of children	108	78	238	383	115	61	80	78	97	120	129
Percent of total under 18 years	21.4	11.6	14.2	18.2	7.2	5.3	4.4	3.5	6.5	9.1	10.4
Persons under 18 years	504	670	1 679	2 105	1 601	1 152	1 818	2 242	1 496	1 322	1 243
MARITAL STATUS											
Male, 14 years old and over											
Single	974	733	3 028	2 134	1 622	943	1 676	1 778	1 367	1 106	1 001
Married	342	181	1 133	600	385	217	408	461	320	267	220
Separated	440	484	1 652	1 344	1 168	689	1 190	1 255	982	777	730
Widowed	41	8	35	26	5	6	7	5	7	7	3
Divorced	78	28	167	113	48	17	54	38	46	24	27
	114	40	76	77	21	20	24	19	38	38	24
Female, 14 years old and over											
Single	1 028	1 012	4 163	2 569	1 911	1 059	1 828	1 861	1 766	1 202	1 147
Married	285	297	1 358	595	448	258	417	413	526	242	196
Separated	438	505	1 711	1 395	1 195	702	1 201	1 266	1 004	799	750
Widowed	43	18	67	72	16	11	7	14	12	12	13
Divorced	202	136	917	416	211	78	177	148	196	123	143
	103	74	177	163	57	21	33	34	40	38	58

Table P-2. Social Characteristics of the Population: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Census Tracts	In Androscoggin County				Auburn							
	Total	Auburn	Lewiston	Balance	Tract 0101	Tract 0102	Tract 0103	Tract 0104	Tract 0105	Tract 0106	Tract 0107	Tract 0108
NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, & COUNTRY OF ORIGIN												
All persons	72 579	24 151	41 779	6 649	2 320	4 152	3 484	2 227	2 496	2 945	2 887	3 640
Native of native parentage	48 633	18 329	25 033	5 271	1 863	3 353	2 858	1 687	1 395	2 134	2 182	2 857
Native of foreign or mixed parentage	18 130	4 710	12 276	1 144	353	672	533	461	838	634	553	666
Foreign born	5 816	1 112	4 470	234	104	127	93	79	263	177	152	117
Foreign stock												
United Kingdom	23 946	5 822	16 746	1 378	457	799	626	540	1 101	811	705	783
Ireland (Eire)	677	271	318	88	25	71	67	17	12	15	38	26
Sweden	407	91	295	21	14	22	12	9	—	16	10	8
Germany	39	28	7	4	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	352	132	137	83	—	30	20	—	—	—	17	—
Czechoslovakia	387	166	160	61	26	18	6	—	5	—	8	69
Austria	238	19	16	203	—	6	—	21	21	36	14	24
Hungary	128	37	23	68	—	7	—	—	—	—	13	—
U.S.S.R.	13	6	7	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	7
Italy	411	138	266	7	13	14	31	7	—	—	—	6
Canada	295	39	242	14	7	6	6	—	23	—	—	50
Mexico	19 616	4 487	14 400	729	339	500	411	422	1 009	683	573	550
Cuba	27	4	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other America	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
All other and not reported	55	40	15	—	—	19	8	—	—	—	—	—
Persons of Spanish language ¹	1 295	364	831	100	33	100	37	64	27	52	32	19
Other persons of Spanish surname ¹	224	33	191	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons of Spanish mother tongue	99	26	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage	10	4	6	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT												
Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 years old	19 289	6 758	10 689	1 842	538	1 197	858	639	595	1 016	932	983
Nursery school	270	90	180	—	6	9	14	—	28	20	9	4
Public	109	73	36	—	6	9	14	—	22	9	9	4
Kindergarten	1 383	476	745	162	33	65	52	55	46	62	80	83
Public	1 274	433	679	162	33	65	52	55	46	62	80	83
Elementary	11 234	4 221	5 776	1 237	333	760	536	379	337	644	591	641
Public	8 877	3 656	3 984	1 237	333	663	514	316	244	512	452	622
High school	4 634	1 686	2 588	360	134	258	219	191	167	285	211	221
Public	4 189	1 639	2 190	360	134	246	202	191	167	274	204	221
College	1 768	285	1 400	83	32	105	37	14	17	5	41	34
Percent enrolled in school by age:												
16 and 17 years	83.4	86.7	82.1	80.1	86.3	70.2	90.3	94.3	86.6	96.5	91.1	84.5
18 and 19 years	58.2	51.6	60.9	57.9	6.1	67.9	34.9	35.1	91.5	49.5	57.7	68.5
20 and 21 years	23.7	15.5	28.7	12.4	6.9	35.2	31.9	—	7.0	—	23.7	—
22 to 24 years	8.2	7.4	9.6	1.7	8.8	17.4	2.8	10.1	—	—	—	18.0
25 to 34 years	2.5	2.4	2.9	0.6	6.2	9.7	—	2.4	—	—	—	—
Percent 16 to 21 years not high school graduates and not enrolled in school	17.3	17.9	17.4	14.9	31.3	6.5	27.4	18.1	13.1	17.4	17.9	11.7
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Persons, 25 years old and over	40 145	13 452	23 307	3 386	1 302	2 433	1 985	1 242	1 389	1 515	1 459	2 127
No school years completed	552	156	394	2	26	13	33	11	50	14	3	6
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	1 860	314	1 482	64	55	48	61	27	36	57	26	4
5 to 7 years	6 139	1 470	4 439	230	242	120	186	115	287	272	186	62
8 years	7 306	2 160	4 516	630	163	334	342	195	339	324	258	205
High school: 1 to 3 years	7 073	2 672	3 664	737	326	490	418	279	294	297	354	274
4 years	11 308	4 338	5 740	1 230	333	533	429	295	235	423	512	886
College: 1 to 3 years	3 328	1 218	1 776	324	91	283	190	108	63	65	67	351
4 years or more	2 579	1 124	1 296	159	66	218	222	78	85	63	53	339
Median school years completed	10.8	11.9	9.7	12.0	10.5	12.2	11.7	11.9	8.9	9.9	11.2	12.6
Percent high school graduates	42.9	49.7	37.8	50.9	37.6	58.7	47.6	49.5	31.9	36.4	43.3	74.1
CHILDREN EVER BORN												
Women, 35 to 44 years old ever married	3 584	1 301	1 960	323	71	241	180	117	112	171	166	243
Children ever born	11 684	4 530	6 247	907	259	904	587	422	339	770	551	698
Per 1,000 women ever married	3 260	3 482	3 187	2 808	3 648	3 751	3 261	3 607	3 027	4 503	3 319	2 872
RESIDENCE IN 1965												
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970 ²	66 290	22 116	38 206	5 968	2 134	3 861	3 162	2 008	2 242	2 704	2 664	3 341
Same house as in 1970	38 059	12 946	22 159	2 954	866	2 355	1 433	1 155	1 448	2 036	1 539	2 114
Different house:												
In central city of this SMSA	15 056	5 079	9 582	395	585	829	995	377	573	303	652	765
In other part of this SMSA	2 501	670	591	1 240	80	114	65	150	13	101	91	56
Outside this SMSA	7 717	2 777	3 793	1 147	428	462	560	257	123	218	362	367
North and West	7 166	2 672	3 524	970	415	442	532	226	123	210	357	367
South	551	105	269	177	13	20	28	31	—	8	5	—
Abroad	704	120	449	135	13	32	6	—	42	—	8	19
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLACE OF WORK												
All workers	29 521	9 732	17 508	2 281	786	1 691	1 301	938	1 007	1 219	1 240	1 550
Private auto: Driver	17 132	6 380	9 426	1 326	344	1 225	755	619	666	699	860	1 212
Passenger	5 114	1 501	3 135	478	133	266	164	193	147	225	252	121
Bus or streetcar	1 033	288	731	14	29	34	44	5	47	59	—	70
Subway, elevated train, or railroad	13	6	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked to work	4 539	970	3 395	174	246	110	232	83	109	48	82	60
Worked at home	821	348	412	61	4	44	67	38	20	96	15	64
Other	869	239	402	228	24	12	39	—	18	92	31	23
Inside SMSA	24 529	8 237	14 955	1 337	674	1 355	1 091	792	885	1 045	1 064	1 331
Lewiston city	15 390	3 065	11 969	356	293	477	380	336	443	418	239	479
Auburn city	8 116	5 125	2 873	118	360	878	697	456	442	627	819	846
Lisbon town	1 023	47	113	863	—	21	—	14	—	—	6	—
Outside SMSA	3 421	1 108	1 464	849	63	273	137	139	103	149	79	165
Place of work not reported	1 571	387	1 089	95	49	63	73	7	19	25	97	54

¹See text for definition. ²Includes "Moved, 1965 residence not reported."

Table P-2. Social Characteristics of the Population: 1970—Continued

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Census Tracts	Lewiston									Balance of SMSA	
	Tract 0201	Tract 0202	Tract 0203	Tract 0204	Tract 0205	Tract 0206	Tract 0207	Tract 0208	Tract 0209	Tract 0301	Tract 0302
NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, & COUNTRY OF ORIGIN											
All persons	2 495	2 285	8 455	6 225	4 750	2 932	4 906	5 417	4 314	3 599	3 030
Native of native parentage	1 271	1 584	4 521	3 604	2 644	1 753	3 023	3 516	3 117	2 938	2 333
Native of foreign or mixed parentage	812	533	2 658	1 874	1 642	872	1 460	1 569	856	563	581
Foreign born	412	168	1 276	747	464	307	423	332	341	98	136
Foreign stock	1 224	701	3 934	2 621	2 106	1 179	1 883	1 901	1 197	661	717
United Kingdom	8	21	82	31	19	18	68	43	28	58	30
Ireland (Eire)	—	7	154	13	14	8	29	13	57	7	14
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	4
Germany	15	11	33	—	29	—	19	15	15	7	76
Poland	—	16	36	42	21	6	31	—	8	—	27
Czechoslovakia	—	—	6	—	10	—	—	—	—	40	163
Austria	—	—	6	—	17	—	—	—	—	7	61
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
U.S.S.R.	—	—	53	33	25	12	88	—	55	—	7
Italy	8	—	94	19	—	14	62	38	7	14	—
Canada	1 112	599	3 272	2 434	1 884	1 090	1 395	1 698	916	454	275
Mexico	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	12	—	—
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Other America	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other and not reported	81	47	185	49	82	31	178	94	84	40	60
Persons of Spanish language ¹	—	19	20	45	—	14	45	7	41	—	—
Other persons of Spanish surname ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons of Spanish mother tongue	—	7	14	20	—	7	6	7	12	—	—
Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 years old	459	685	1 608	1 413	1 315	897	1 361	1 664	1 287	1 028	814
Nursery school	12	30	11	12	12	13	13	24	53	—	—
Public	5	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Kindergarten	50	31	56	103	95	64	129	167	50	78	84
Public	50	25	56	84	95	64	106	153	46	78	84
Elementary	248	352	493	889	749	572	754	1 048	671	700	537
Public	188	248	315	664	410	418	402	706	633	700	537
High school	113	143	323	396	423	200	366	368	256	207	153
Public	106	124	276	324	374	132	302	324	228	207	153
College	36	129	725	13	36	48	99	57	257	43	40
Percent enrolled in school by age:											
16 and 17 years	56.6	99.9	70.6	68.5	91.2	93.4	76.9	85.4	85.4	81.9	76.6
18 and 19 years	53.6	44.0	72.2	36.4	53.7	57.1	51.8	29.5	84.2	56.5	59.2
20 and 21 years	7.0	62.2	43.3	3.2	6.9	—	28.7	24.0	36.3	16.7	8.2
22 to 24 years	25.6	11.2	10.0	5.3	6.4	6.9	18.0	3.1	8.7	2.8	—
25 to 34 years	2.6	7.0	3.4	—	2.2	10.9	1.4	2.5	1.3	1.0	—
Percent 16 to 21 years not high school graduates and not enrolled in school	43.2	17.4	12.3	37.4	15.9	10.3	9.3	17.6	5.0	11.0	19.7
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons, 25 years old and over	1 549	1 187	5 126	3 546	2 703	1 569	2 665	2 715	2 247	1 776	1 610
No school years completed	59	23	106	80	28	31	26	34	7	—	2
Elementary:	182	59	378	326	169	65	98	155	50	15	49
1 to 4 years	467	192	968	1 124	505	281	249	483	170	137	93
5 to 7 years	391	231	1 011	786	457	309	455	629	247	375	255
8 years	168	267	1 796	541	513	275	400	388	316	367	370
High school:	155	275	2 205	522	711	411	946	785	730	628	602
1 to 3 years	168	267	1 796	541	513	275	400	388	316	367	370
4 years	155	275	2 205	522	711	411	946	785	730	628	602
College:	57	85	337	113	218	94	286	177	409	172	162
1 to 3 years	70	55	325	54	102	103	205	64	318	82	77
4 years or more	70	55	325	54	102	103	205	64	318	82	77
Median school years completed	8.2	10.0	9.4	8.3	10.1	10.1	12.1	9.4	12.5	12.0	12.1
Percent high school graduates	18.2	35.0	36.4	19.4	38.1	38.8	53.9	37.8	64.8	49.7	52.2
CHILDREN EVER BORN											
Women, 35 to 44 years old ever married	71	119	216	328	255	196	315	290	170	173	150
Children ever born	198	387	668	976	703	693	940	1 018	584	494	413
Per 1,000 women ever married	2 789	3 252	3 093	2 976	3 071	3 536	2 984	3 510	3 435	2 855	2 753
RESIDENCE IN 1965											
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970?	2 342	2 067	7 936	5 602	4 365	2 639	4 504	4 858	3 893	3 222	2 746
Same house as in 1970	1 211	1 223	3 989	3 092	2 806	1 691	2 896	3 139	2 112	1 635	1 319
Different house:											
In central city of this SMSA	524	513	2 277	1 622	1 011	688	916	1 174	857	301	94
In other part of this SMSA	63	12	100	121	59	34	61	107	34	637	603
Outside this SMSA	325	256	966	311	370	98	420	345	702	601	546
North and West	290	236	912	236	354	92	372	337	695	501	469
South	35	20	54	75	16	6	48	8	7	100	77
Abroad	79	15	106	87	14	56	7	38	47	20	115
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLACE OF WORK											
All workers	995	943	3 396	2 720	2 110	1 257	2 324	2 164	1 599	1 234	1 047
Private auto: Driver	243	360	1 422	982	1 296	796	1 558	1 597	1 172	697	629
Passenger	258	109	512	555	465	316	408	365	147	239	239
Bus or streetcar	54	78	150	119	55	55	125	56	39	11	3
Subway, elevated train, or railroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked to work	408	346	1 127	982	155	76	123	37	141	67	107
Worked at home	5	20	43	53	54	8	69	65	95	10	51
Other	27	30	142	29	85	6	41	37	5	210	18
Inside SMSA	794	862	2 809	2 349	1 889	996	1 989	1 911	1 356	754	583
Lewiston city	690	705	2 288	1 815	1 470	707	1 640	1 487	1 167	258	98
Auburn city	104	157	521	496	406	282	344	382	181	74	44
Lisbon town	—	—	—	36	13	7	5	42	8	422	441
Outside SMSA	103	56	200	180	176	168	190	197	194	438	411
Place of work not reported	98	25	387	191	45	93	145	56	49	42	53

¹See text for definition. ²Includes "Moved, 1965 residence not reported."

Table P-3. Labor Force Characteristics of the Population: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Census Tracts	In Androscoggin County				Auburn							
	Total	Auburn	Lewiston	Balance	Tract 0101	Tract 0102	Tract 0103	Tract 0104	Tract 0105	Tract 0106	Tract 0107	Tract 0108
EMPLOYMENT STATUS												
Male, 16 years old and over	22 978	7 497	13 473	2 008	767	1 308	991	744	765	893	899	1 130
Labor force	17 803	5 966	10 309	1 528	534	1 010	732	589	601	743	815	942
Percent of total	77.5	79.6	76.5	76.1	69.6	77.2	73.9	79.2	78.6	83.2	90.7	83.4
Civilian labor force	17 618	5 955	10 256	1 407	534	1 010	726	584	601	743	815	942
Employed	16 881	5 698	9 850	1 333	500	969	689	556	583	699	775	927
Unemployed	737	257	406	74	34	41	37	28	18	44	40	15
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	4.3	4.0	5.3	6.4	4.1	5.1	4.8	3.0	5.9	4.9	1.6
Not in labor force	5 175	1 531	3 164	480	233	298	259	155	164	150	84	188
Inmate of institution	236	115	96	25	38	21	56	-	-	-	11	23
Enrolled in school	1 203	296	787	120	36	70	23	43	35	55	11	49
Other under 65 years	1 271	344	804	123	43	55	65	15	49	40	28	47
Other 65 years and over	2 465	776	1 477	212	116	152	115	97	80	55	45	116
Male, 16 to 21 years old	3 370	1 014	2 078	278	110	173	127	106	107	143	131	117
Not enrolled in school	1 289	364	794	131	65	26	54	24	54	56	32	53
Not high school graduates	569	122	379	68	20	-	17	15	11	22	13	24
Unemployed or not in labor force	147	43	65	39	-	-	11	5	5	9	5	8
Female, 16 years old and over	27 865	9 103	16 506	2 256	923	1 625	1 428	793	977	1 006	971	1 380
Labor force	13 571	4 523	8 081	967	375	748	730	406	450	566	526	722
Percent of total	48.7	49.7	49.0	42.9	40.6	46.0	51.1	51.2	46.1	56.3	54.2	52.3
Civilian labor force	13 565	4 523	8 081	961	375	748	730	406	450	566	526	722
Employed	12 914	4 281	7 722	911	361	723	688	368	436	533	495	677
Unemployed	651	242	359	50	14	25	42	38	14	33	31	45
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	5.4	4.4	5.2	3.7	3.3	5.8	9.4	3.1	5.8	5.9	6.2
Not in labor force	14 294	4 580	8 425	1 289	548	877	698	387	527	440	445	658
Married women, husband present	15 284	5 168	8 622	1 494	353	952	672	534	535	583	679	860
In labor force	7 592	2 622	4 276	694	150	436	314	278	289	352	369	434
With own children under 6 years	4 609	1 542	2 541	526	128	212	246	146	193	159	216	242
In labor force	1 971	667	1 128	176	47	90	110	45	100	98	94	83
OCCUPATION												
Total employed, 16 years old and over	29 795	9 979	17 572	2 244	861	1 692	1 377	924	1 019	1 232	1 270	1 604
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2 808	1 017	1 547	244	62	214	197	113	56	83	51	241
Health workers	604	211	333	60	-	59	54	16	14	20	8	40
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	836	329	426	81	37	50	50	32	24	30	20	86
Managers and administrators, except farm	2 327	899	1 301	127	28	125	106	130	63	73	128	246
Salaried	1 897	742	1 044	111	24	102	85	119	39	67	105	201
Self-employed in retail trade	194	91	92	11	4	13	11	5	18	6	7	27
Sales workers	1 683	534	1 045	104	30	122	61	25	69	49	52	126
Retail trade	1 021	301	657	63	21	56	41	15	42	29	20	77
Clerical and kindred workers	3 771	1 370	2 116	285	130	267	176	136	97	77	162	325
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	4 490	1 663	2 446	381	104	330	208	165	208	189	247	212
Construction craftsmen	1 111	415	561	135	13	58	78	50	83	56	61	16
Mechanics and repairmen	909	376	458	75	5	84	52	18	51	37	63	66
Operatives, except transport	8 417	2 488	5 231	698	292	307	388	187	301	440	338	235
Transport equipment operatives	940	371	492	77	59	54	31	36	59	62	48	22
Laborers, except farm	1 222	370	740	112	67	39	39	50	25	45	81	24
Farm workers	277	170	81	26	-	29	9	6	-	53	27	46
Service workers	3 519	940	2 400	179	81	154	129	76	136	140	113	111
Cleaning and food service workers	1 948	492	1 350	106	33	71	70	33	82	86	79	38
Protective service workers	397	135	231	31	10	11	4	33	4	28	9	36
Personal and health service workers	924	283	606	35	38	65	48	5	45	20	25	37
Private household workers	341	157	173	11	8	51	33	-	5	21	23	16
Female employed, 16 years old and over	12 914	4 281	7 722	911	361	723	688	368	436	533	495	677
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1 422	491	787	144	20	85	114	54	28	44	24	122
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	620	224	344	52	20	32	41	17	18	18	10	68
Managers and administrators, except farm	343	127	207	9	5	10	26	23	12	11	13	27
Sales workers	532	173	325	34	14	37	30	10	14	24	10	34
Clerical and kindred workers	2 754	1 032	1 547	175	75	203	147	99	86	63	127	232
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	699	287	360	52	22	46	37	23	37	8	52	62
Operatives, including transport	4 891	1 448	3 028	415	154	192	204	101	166	270	217	144
Other blue-collar workers	589	216	336	37	33	43	33	26	15	34	11	21
Farm workers	60	40	20	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	8	26
Service workers, except private household	1 982	597	1 299	86	52	102	101	49	110	66	62	55
Private household workers	341	157	173	11	8	51	33	-	5	21	23	16
INDUSTRY												
Total employed, 16 years old and over	29 795	9 979	17 572	2 244	861	1 692	1 377	924	1 019	1 232	1 270	1 604
Construction	1 701	599	913	189	35	91	95	80	74	65	120	39
Manufacturing	12 332	3 959	7 290	1 083	466	549	525	355	471	604	502	487
Durable goods	2 054	700	1 070	284	72	101	63	76	76	134	73	105
Transportation	444	177	215	52	20	22	14	53	5	36	11	16
Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	652	265	357	30	23	52	31	10	12	33	42	62
Wholesale trade	1 161	492	596	73	22	73	18	62	24	60	115	118
Retail trade	4 790	1 412	3 100	278	96	316	203	108	150	146	158	235
Finance, insurance, and real estate	781	264	467	50	17	49	44	27	43	4	18	62
Business and repair services	587	250	284	53	9	56	35	29	26	26	22	47
Personal services	1 131	458	645	28	53	105	85	19	41	40	75	40
Health services	1 798	531	1 177	90	33	114	129	23	63	43	37	89
Educational services	1 850	600	1 080	170	41	94	94	55	45	66	44	161
Other professional and related services	872	319	535	18	29	57	37	43	42	8	35	68
Public administration	1 087	360	623	104	11	53	58	54	14	41	37	92
Other industries	609	293	290	26	6	61	9	6	9	60	54	88
CLASS OF WORKER												
Total employed, 16 years old and over	29 795	9 979	17 572	2 244	861	1 692	1 377	924	1 019	1 232	1 270	1 604
Private wage and salary workers	25 504	8 356	15 301	1 847	780	1 376	1 135	773	907	1 052	1 118	1 215
Government workers	2 576	945	1 361	267	67	163	127	94	20	112	115	247
Local government workers	1 584	566	871	147	42	94	86	60	11	76	63	134
Self-employed workers	1 611	641	847	123	14	143	112	52	81	68	33	138
Unpaid family workers	104	37	60	7	-	10	3	5	11	-	4	4

Includes allocated cases, not shown separately.

Table P-3. Labor Force Characteristics of the Population: 1970—Continued

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Census Tracts	Lewiston									Balance of SMSA	
	Tract 0201	Tract 0202	Tract 0203	Tract 0204	Tract 0205	Tract 0206	Tract 0207	Tract 0208	Tract 0209	Tract 0301	Tract 0302
EMPLOYMENT STATUS											
Male, 16 years old and over	904	644	2 969	2 029	1 555	894	1 565	1 635	1 278	1 102	986
Labor force	628	482	1 920	1 620	1 246	753	1 310	1 352	998	834	694
Percent of total	69.5	74.8	64.7	79.8	80.1	84.2	83.7	82.7	78.1	75.7	76.6
Civilian labor force	628	482	1 911	1 612	1 246	753	1 299	1 336	989	763	644
Employed	576	472	1 858	1 514	1 211	708	1 284	1 261	966	731	602
Unemployed	52	10	53	98	35	45	15	75	23	32	42
Percent of civilian labor force	8.3	2.1	2.8	6.1	2.8	6.0	1.2	5.6	2.3	4.2	6.5
Not in labor force	276	162	1 049	409	309	141	255	283	280	268	212
Inmate of institution	6	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	16	25	—
Enrolled in school	—	28	336	66	70	40	100	79	62	75	45
Other under 65 years	104	60	214	90	81	33	48	94	80	76	47
Other 65 years and over	166	74	419	253	158	68	107	110	122	92	120
Male, 16 to 21 years old	98	82	692	326	236	81	226	195	142	157	121
Not enrolled in school	74	34	259	173	78	22	68	41	45	72	59
Not high school graduates	62	34	63	128	46	—	24	14	8	32	36
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	—	22	15	13	—	—	4	—	26	13
Female, 16 years old and over	957	984	4 071	2 480	1 775	1 016	1 759	1 777	1 687	1 172	1 084
Labor force	510	486	1 674	1 284	930	579	1 058	928	632	495	472
Percent of total	53.3	49.4	41.1	51.8	52.4	57.0	60.1	52.2	37.5	42.2	43.5
Civilian labor force	510	486	1 674	1 284	930	579	1 058	928	632	495	466
Employed	451	456	1 616	1 220	883	560	1 034	887	615	476	435
Unemployed	59	30	58	64	47	19	24	41	17	19	31
Percent of civilian labor force	11.6	6.2	3.5	5.0	5.1	3.3	2.3	4.4	2.7	3.8	6.7
Not in labor force	447	498	2 397	1 196	845	437	701	849	1 055	677	612
Married women, husband present	357	440	1 510	1 233	1 114	668	1 153	1 166	981	791	703
In labor force	172	248	663	656	599	353	689	557	339	362	332
With own children under 6 years	81	119	360	342	304	251	320	460	304	285	241
In labor force	40	63	142	180	144	133	157	175	94	82	94
OCCUPATION											
Total employed, 16 years old and over	1 027	928	3 474	2 734	2 094	1 268	2 318	2 148	1 581	1 207	1 037
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	116	79	343	100	159	109	296	105	240	126	118
Health workers	14	18	73	18	44	25	39	33	49	22	38
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	47	25	80	26	28	47	108	10	55	65	16
Managers and administrators, except farm	23	40	252	81	158	61	235	176	275	73	54
Salaried	23	40	174	76	121	59	210	129	212	68	43
Self-employed in retail trade	—	—	33	—	19	2	19	—	19	—	11
Sales workers	9	27	220	145	165	66	188	114	111	63	41
Retail trade	9	22	136	103	97	30	110	72	78	33	30
Clerical and kindred workers	66	79	462	228	283	206	372	181	239	144	141
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	94	117	358	394	335	139	311	478	220	196	185
Construction craftsmen	21	23	57	99	76	45	80	94	66	72	63
Mechanics and repairmen	23	23	75	58	38	9	54	133	45	30	45
Operatives, except transport	420	301	993	1 151	594	412	527	609	224	396	302
Transport equipment operatives	48	35	83	57	50	51	56	87	25	26	51
Laborers, except farm	103	43	113	171	88	50	60	78	34	46	66
Farm workers	10	18	17	—	—	5	—	5	26	4	22
Service workers ¹	121	157	593	389	258	169	251	284	178	127	52
Cleaning and food service workers	65	91	286	242	177	91	153	144	101	72	34
Protective service workers	—	11	37	15	28	12	53	55	20	22	9
Personal and health service workers	46	50	165	114	48	32	26	75	50	26	9
Private household workers	17	32	40	18	4	—	22	31	9	6	5
Female employed, 16 years old and over	451	456	1 616	1 220	883	560	1 034	887	615	476	435
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	77	44	190	34	66	66	159	48	103	83	61
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	47	20	55	20	23	47	87	5	40	41	11
Managers and administrators, except farm	11	—	57	10	14	4	51	44	16	—	9
Sales workers	9	11	57	60	71	6	39	22	50	9	25
Clerical and kindred workers	34	63	355	174	186	133	270	151	181	72	103
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	10	11	75	34	65	25	62	38	40	35	17
Operatives, including transport	226	186	562	684	348	242	331	338	111	216	199
Other blue-collar workers	18	20	56	56	52	24	27	64	19	21	16
Farm workers	5	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Service workers, except private household	54	94	294	184	142	85	135	189	122	69	17
Private household workers	17	32	40	18	4	—	22	31	9	6	5
INDUSTRY											
Total employed, 16 years old and over	1 027	928	3 474	2 734	2 094	1 268	2 318	2 148	1 581	1 207	1 037
Construction	51	13	151	144	123	75	95	172	89	120	69
Manufacturing	541	443	1 291	1 525	830	559	799	903	399	587	496
Durable goods	35	59	187	123	139	131	114	175	107	161	123
Transportation	16	21	34	38	19	17	19	38	13	21	31
Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	17	17	54	41	41	36	58	60	33	5	25
Wholesale trade	21	13	71	51	105	45	121	103	66	61	12
Retail trade	113	154	615	426	429	211	460	355	337	152	126
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	11	84	73	46	52	76	38	87	26	24
Business and repair services	5	11	59	37	42	13	40	60	17	25	28
Personal services	42	47	198	76	65	24	71	73	49	11	17
Health services	53	77	312	133	138	75	140	128	121	43	47
Educational services	80	50	287	84	100	68	189	70	152	120	50
Other professional and related services	55	21	161	47	39	24	97	27	64	3	15
Public administration	14	23	115	36	97	50	128	93	67	29	75
Other industries	19	27	42	23	20	19	25	28	87	4	22
CLASS OF WORKER											
Total employed, 16 years old and over	1 027	928	3 474	2 734	2 094	1 268	2 318	2 148	1 581	1 207	1 037
Private wage and salary workers	945	826	3 079	2 473	1 801	1 141	1 923	1 893	1 220	1 012	835
Government workers	53	70	248	157	180	96	267	156	156	134	133
Local government workers	26	49	172	75	113	39	192	106	99	83	64
Self-employed workers	29	21	122	100	109	31	123	118	194	61	62
Unpaid family workers	—	11	25	4	4	—	5	—	11	—	7

¹Includes allocated cases, not shown separately.

Table P-4. Income Characteristics of the Population: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Census Tracts

INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS

	In Androscoggin County				Auburn							
	Total	Auburn	Lewiston	Balance	Tract 0101	Tract 0102	Tract 0103	Tract 0104	Tract 0105	Tract 0106	Tract 0107	Tract 0108
All families	10 141	5 965	10 561	1 615	495	1 024	799	581	653	676	751	986
Less than \$1,000	200	58	115	27	15	15	3	-	11	3	5	6
\$1,000 to \$1,999	443	118	298	27	5	15	38	29	5	12	4	10
\$2,000 to \$2,999	1 062	292	664	106	63	44	64	10	38	21	38	14
\$3,000 to \$3,999	911	237	603	71	62	31	36	23	16	26	31	12
\$4,000 to \$4,999	1 296	448	794	54	43	81	91	42	50	71	20	50
\$5,000 to \$5,999	1 362	385	811	166	67	50	42	15	68	45	50	48
\$6,000 to \$6,999	1 517	449	944	124	41	48	93	40	58	26	68	75
\$7,000 to \$7,999	1 719	542	985	192	45	96	75	37	46	88	85	70
\$8,000 to \$8,999	1 748	521	1 025	202	37	99	61	64	39	58	96	67
\$9,000 to \$9,999	1 531	479	893	159	31	77	50	74	78	46	64	59
\$10,000 to \$11,999	2 524	905	1 371	240	37	162	63	103	129	72	117	222
\$12,000 to \$14,999	1 934	723	1 070	141	18	150	84	65	52	150	118	86
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1 411	565	782	64	26	100	52	59	35	45	42	206
\$25,000 to \$49,999	452	237	186	29	5	56	47	20	28	7	13	61
\$50,000 or more	31	6	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Median income	\$8 321	\$8 870	\$8 065	\$8 200	\$5 888	\$9 429	\$7 433	\$9 412	\$8 885	\$8 793	\$8 776	\$10 739
Mean income	\$9 171	\$10 002	\$8 789	\$8 603	\$6 878	\$10 753	\$9 460	\$9 897	\$9 613	\$9 850	\$9 241	\$12 230
Families and unrelated individuals	25 778	8 269	15 526	1 983	989	1 389	1 286	770	879	831	886	1 239
Median income	\$6 458	\$7 144	\$5 959	\$7 384	\$3 770	\$7 710	\$5 836	\$8 324	\$6 853	\$7 710	\$8 219	\$9 483
Mean income	\$7 319	\$8 198	\$6 822	\$7 552	\$4 926	\$8 774	\$7 218	\$8 439	\$8 251	\$8 465	\$8 279	\$10 757
Unrelated individuals	7 637	2 304	4 965	368	494	365	487	189	226	155	135	253
Median income	\$2 106	\$2 426	\$1 906	\$2 530	\$2 185	\$2 241	\$2 956	\$2 646	\$2 083	\$1 760	\$2 042	\$4 638
Mean income	\$2 921	\$3 529	\$2 637	\$2 939	\$2 970	\$3 222	\$3 539	\$3 957	\$4 315	\$2 424	\$2 929	\$5 018

TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES

All families	10 141	5 965	10 561	1 615	495	1 024	799	581	653	676	751	986
With wage or salary income	15 887	5 248	9 249	1 390	436	885	668	524	546	619	706	864
Mean wage or salary income	\$8 505	\$8 996	\$8 262	\$8 267	\$6 779	\$9 308	\$8 506	\$9 432	\$8 565	\$9 466	\$8 514	\$10 237
With nonfarm self-employment income	1 586	663	797	126	24	145	106	73	76	55	45	139
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$8 734	\$9 032	\$8 373	\$9 448	...	\$9 561	\$8 992	\$2 918	\$11 769	\$5 137	\$9 643	\$12 892
With farm self-employment income	149	87	28	34	5	26	-	-	-	34	3	19
Mean farm self-employment income	\$2 772	\$3 224	\$3 389	\$1 106	...	\$977	-	-	-	\$5 032	...	...
With Social Security income	4 244	1 351	2 578	315	134	268	191	101	215	135	136	171
Mean Social Security income	\$1 659	\$1 594	\$1 682	\$1 747	\$1 393	\$1 768	\$1 554	\$1 832	\$1 359	\$1 326	\$1 519	\$1 952
With public assistance or public welfare income	1 043	304	677	62	46	57	86	34	20	15	16	30
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	\$1 043	\$1 125	\$988	\$1 252	\$1 264	\$1 272	\$1 106	\$1 079	...	...	...	\$1 017
With other income	6 947	2 706	3 792	449	137	584	386	249	206	240	299	605
Mean other income	\$1 276	\$1 362	\$1 222	\$1 217	\$1 206	\$1 396	\$1 376	\$1 499	\$1 956	\$645	\$872	\$1 623

RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL¹

Percent of families with incomes:												
Less than .50 of poverty level	2.0	1.5	2.3	2.1	3.0	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.7	0.4	1.2	1.0
.50 to .74	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.5	6.3	1.0	3.8	2.1	0.8	3.0	1.3	0.5
.75 to .99	4.6	4.1	4.8	5.0	6.3	1.6	6.8	2.9	5.1	3.1	6.3	2.3
1.00 to 1.24	5.5	5.1	5.5	6.3	9.7	4.1	5.8	3.4	6.0	5.0	3.9	4.5
1.25 to 1.49	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.2	14.5	6.6	8.4	6.5	5.8	7.5	5.9	2.8
1.50 to 1.99	15.7	14.0	16.7	15.0	17.0	11.7	16.6	16.0	17.8	16.7	12.8	8.3
2.00 to 2.99	29.1	26.5	29.6	34.6	18.8	29.9	23.7	23.4	23.3	32.7	31.6	25.3
3.00 or more	34.5	39.9	32.5	27.3	24.4	43.7	32.9	43.7	39.7	31.5	37.2	55.3

INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL¹

Families	1 528	456	917	155	77	41	101	40	49	44	66	38
Percent of all families	8.4	7.6	8.7	9.6	15.6	4.0	12.6	6.9	7.5	6.5	8.8	3.9
Mean family income	\$2 260	\$2 503	\$2 142	\$2 239	\$2 185	\$2 077	\$2 476	\$1 954	\$2 630	\$2 910	\$2 966	\$2 814
Mean income deficit	\$1 126	\$1 078	\$1 174	\$984	\$1 229	\$1 320	\$1 071	\$1 312	\$645	\$832	\$992	\$1 272
Percent receiving public assistance income	18.8	17.1	20.2	15.5	19.5	12.2	35.6	42.5	-	-	7.6	-
Mean size of family	3.72	4.01	3.64	3.41	3.58	3.61	4.18	3.48	3.37	4.20	4.73	4.76
With related children under 18 years	967	299	587	81	55	22	61	22	30	32	44	33
Mean number of related children under 18 years	3.07	3.47	2.90	2.88	2.96	...	3.93	...	2.77	3.16	4.30	3.27
With related children under 6 years	618	168	405	45	25	16	39	17	14	16	28	13
Mean number of related children under 6 years	1.94	1.97	1.87	2.44	1.84	...	2.46	...	...	...	1.96	...
Families with female head	516	168	297	51	46	15	44	17	21	10	9	6
With related children under 18 years	444	136	271	37	41	11	32	17	16	4	9	6
Mean number of related children under 18 years	2.69	2.77	2.61	2.92	2.71	...	2.19	...	...	...	...	...
With related children under 6 years	253	66	170	17	15	11	16	12	-	-	9	3
Percent in labor force	36.0	12.1	46.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean number of related children under 6 years	1.79	1.61	1.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family heads	1 528	456	917	155	77	41	101	40	49	44	66	38
Percent 65 years and over	28.1	24.6	28.6	35.5	6.5	36.6	30.7	30.0	28.6	27.3	27.3	13.2
Civilian male heads under 65 years	620	193	377	50	26	11	37	6	19	28	39	27
Percent in labor force	77.7	78.2	78.5	70.0	80.8	...	70.3	...	...	89.3	74.4	88.9
Unrelated individuals	2 841	810	1 887	144	213	124	163	73	75	89	39	34
Percent of all unrelated individuals	41.9	36.4	45.0	39.1	43.1	39.7	33.5	38.6	33.2	57.4	35.8	13.4
Mean income	\$976	\$989	\$976	\$903	\$995	\$1 048	\$889	\$1 053	\$1 153	\$1 045	\$708	\$901
Mean income deficit	\$836	\$814	\$841	\$898	\$815	\$742	\$937	\$762	\$635	\$732	\$1 094	\$879
Percent receiving public assistance income	10.6	9.3	11.6	4.9	14.6	11.3	9.2	8.2	6.7	-	-	11.8
Percent 65 years and over	51.5	56.5	48.6	60.4	53.1	68.5	49.1	52.1	56.0	70.8	38.5	64.7
Persons	8 532	2 638	5 221	673	489	272	585	212	240	274	351	215
Percent of all persons	12.1	11.1	12.9	10.5	22.2	6.8	17.4	9.4	9.6	9.3	12.6	5.9
Percent receiving Social Security income	28.2	26.1	29.2	29.3	29.9	41.5	24.8	15.1	40.0	27.0	15.1	13.5
Percent 65 years and over	26.2	25.2	26.5	27.9	25.2	41.5	24.6	30.2	29.2	29.6	10.8	14.4
Percent receiving Social Security income	86.5	83.4	87.0	93.1	91.9	84.1	79.2	50.0	100.0	91.4	100.0	58.1
Related children under 18 years	2 968	1 080	1 672	216	184	80	250	80	86	109	184	107
Percent living with both parents	55.9	60.6	53.1	54.6	32.6	65.0	72.4	15.0	81.4	83.5	65.2	63.6
Households	2 958	914	1 842	202	218	148	203	48	72	92	77	56
Percent of all households	15.4	14.7	16.0	13.8	28.5	15.2	21.1	7.9	12.0	16.3	11.6	5.2
Owner occupied	737	288	330	119	15	61	42	22	-	65	53	30
Mean value of unit	\$14 100	\$13 500	\$14 800	\$13 500	...	\$9 700	\$23 000	...	...	\$10 600	\$12 200	\$16 500
Renter occupied	2 221	626	1 512	83	203	87	161	26	72	27	24	26
Mean gross rent	\$69	\$66	\$69	\$98	\$65	\$55	\$65	\$94	\$80	\$40	...	\$47
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	13.1	10.9	14.3	11.9	21.1	10.1	9.9	-	8.3	6.5	9.1	-

¹Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

Table P-4. Income Characteristics of the Population: 1970—Continued

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Census Tracts	Lewiston									Balance of SMSA	
	Tract 0201	Tract 0202	Tract 0203	Tract 0204	Tract 0205	Tract 0206	Tract 0207	Tract 0208	Tract 0209	Tract 0301	Tract 0302
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS											
All families	500	553	2 007	1 712	1 293	742	1 270	1 360	1 124	846	769
Less than \$1,000	—	13	5	33	5	11	15	21	12	27	—
\$1,000 to \$1,999	26	25	73	80	29	16	7	22	20	16	11
\$2,000 to \$2,999	60	36	202	98	95	25	60	42	46	33	73
\$3,000 to \$3,999	69	70	161	132	46	15	20	68	22	30	41
\$4,000 to \$4,999	59	60	170	188	35	38	97	67	80	74	20
\$5,000 to \$5,999	46	54	133	161	129	28	63	129	68	74	92
\$6,000 to \$6,999	68	36	213	193	137	53	69	101	74	75	49
\$7,000 to \$7,999	40	43	208	178	109	62	109	139	97	107	85
\$8,000 to \$8,999	49	33	200	161	106	95	93	171	117	107	95
\$9,000 to \$9,999	20	25	107	132	131	111	133	135	99	74	85
\$10,000 to \$11,999	37	84	214	143	226	107	215	209	136	147	101
\$12,000 to \$14,999	16	55	143	139	129	121	156	185	126	54	87
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10	14	134	52	111	60	183	55	163	34	30
\$25,000 to \$49,999	—	5	44	22	5	—	45	16	49	29	—
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	15	—	—
Median income	\$5 783	\$6 514	\$7 224	\$6 850	\$8 580	\$9 252	\$9 767	\$8 532	\$9 263	\$8 252	\$8 142
Mean income	\$6 109	\$7 209	\$8 168	\$7 401	\$8 909	\$9 337	\$10 741	\$8 644	\$11 450	\$9 081	\$8 077
Families and unrelated individuals	1 262	906	4 065	2 342	1 539	877	1 463	1 555	1 517	1 006	977
Median income	\$3 436	\$4 429	\$3 770	\$5 490	\$7 562	\$8 647	\$9 185	\$8 083	\$7 587	\$7 575	\$7 140
Mean income	\$3 945	\$5 405	\$5 201	\$6 110	\$8 003	\$8 581	\$9 958	\$7 989	\$9 065	\$8 143	\$6 942
Unrelated individuals	762	353	2 058	630	246	135	193	195	393	160	208
Median income	\$2 014	\$1 899	\$1 740	\$1 924	\$2 833	\$2 325	\$2 865	\$2 865	\$1 636	\$2 895	\$2 036
Mean income	\$2 525	\$2 580	\$2 307	\$2 600	\$3 240	\$4 423	\$4 804	\$3 428	\$2 244	\$3 186	\$2 749
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES											
All families	500	553	2 007	1 712	1 293	742	1 270	1 360	1 124	846	769
With wage or salary income	441	488	1 676	1 523	1 138	703	1 151	1 203	926	757	631
Mean wage or salary income	\$5 854	\$6 877	\$7 457	\$6 870	\$8 751	\$8 746	\$10 316	\$8 460	\$10 182	\$8 293	\$8 237
With nonfarm self-employment income	20	15	108	84	108	23	141	131	167	71	35
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	—	—	\$10 920	\$7 664	\$4 911	—	\$6 620	\$6 324	\$13 841	\$12 837	\$5 075
With farm self-employment income	—	6	—	—	—	12	—	—	10	6	28
Mean farm self-employment income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$1 932
With Social Security income	162	133	707	457	328	138	199	258	196	150	165
Mean Social Security income	\$1 557	\$1 470	\$1 892	\$1 578	\$1 292	\$1 460	\$1 582	\$1 693	\$2 141	\$1 615	\$1 867
With public assistance or public welfare income	60	41	139	227	78	22	36	51	23	17	45
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	\$874	\$879	\$821	\$1 013	\$828	—	\$1 485	\$1 293	—	—	\$1 374
With other income	150	241	939	422	561	315	582	252	330	200	249
Mean other income	\$754	\$1 263	\$1 346	\$1 452	\$908	\$1 293	\$799	\$977	\$2 154	\$1 261	\$1 182
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL¹											
Percent of families with incomes:											
Less than .50 of poverty level	1.8	5.1	1.9	3.4	1.3	2.6	1.2	2.3	2.3	3.2	0.9
.50 to .74	4.4	4.0	1.3	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	—	—	2.2	2.9
.75 to .99	11.2	3.8	5.9	7.8	5.0	1.1	2.2	4.0	2.0	5.0	4.9
1.00 to 1.24	11.4	4.5	7.4	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.2	4.6	3.6	5.8	6.9
1.25 to 1.49	9.8	12.7	6.9	7.9	6.2	5.0	5.4	7.1	5.6	5.8	8.7
1.50 to 1.99	22.0	22.1	15.3	15.7	11.5	17.1	12.7	24.4	16.1	17.5	12.4
2.00 to 2.99	21.8	25.1	29.5	31.5	35.7	30.2	27.6	30.9	26.0	33.7	35.5
3.00 or more	17.6	22.8	31.6	25.5	34.1	37.3	44.7	26.7	44.2	26.8	27.8
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL¹											
Families	87	71	185	253	97	35	56	85	48	88	67
Percent of all families	17.4	12.8	9.2	14.8	7.5	4.7	4.4	6.3	4.3	10.4	8.7
Mean family income	\$2 730	\$1 937	\$1 909	\$2 286	\$2 247	\$1 787	\$1 796	\$2 395	\$1 524	\$1 966	\$2 599
Mean income deficit	\$766	\$1 792	\$896	\$1 222	\$834	\$1 507	\$1 715	\$1 290	\$1 494	\$1 166	\$745
Percent receiving public assistance income	14.9	25.4	20.0	26.9	19.6	22.9	—	20.0	10.4	—	35.8
Mean size of family	3.78	4.24	3.11	3.79	3.11	3.49	4.80	3.87	3.06	3.19	3.22
With related children under 18 years	56	55	105	174	43	23	52	48	31	49	32
Mean number of related children under 18 years	2.96	3.15	2.37	3.04	2.65	—	3.46	3.56	1.87	2.31	3.75
With related children under 6 years	32	50	91	123	22	8	36	27	16	25	20
Mean number of related children under 6 years	2.00	1.82	1.64	2.07	—	—	2.22	1.74	—	2.48	2.00
Families with female head	21	26	50	113	16	19	23	22	7	31	20
With related children under 18 years	15	26	45	101	13	19	23	22	7	17	20
Mean number of related children under 18 years	—	3.85	1.53	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 6 years	5	21	35	75	—	—	7	12	7	—	—
Percent in labor force	—	—	37.1	38.7	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Mean number of related children under 6 years	—	—	1.46	1.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family heads	87	71	185	253	97	35	56	85	48	88	67
Percent 65 years and over	31.0	14.1	37.8	22.5	43.3	22.9	—	34.3	35.4	23.9	50.9
Civilian male heads under 65 years	45	35	70	83	42	8	33	37	24	31	30
Percent in labor force	91.1	85.7	64.3	84.3	66.7	—	87.9	70.3	—	51.6	—
Unrelated individuals	380	170	659	328	98	51	65	66	70	46	60
Percent of all unrelated individuals	49.9	48.2	44.7	52.1	39.8	37.8	33.7	33.8	33.8	28.8	47.1
Mean income	\$1 002	\$692	\$997	\$1 081	\$1 243	\$977	\$794	\$764	\$842	\$866	\$706
Mean income deficit	\$818	\$1 114	\$831	\$731	\$531	\$899	\$1 025	\$1 071	\$948	\$899	\$808
Percent receiving public assistance income	23.2	11.2	4.4	20.1	7.1	—	4.6	9.1	—	7.1	—
Percent 65 years and over	50.5	41.2	45.4	58.2	80.6	9.8	53.8	13.6	54.3	47.8	66.3
Persons	709	471	1 234	1 288	400	173	334	395	217	327	344
Percent of all persons	29.8	21.0	16.5	20.3	8.4	5.9	6.8	7.3	5.3	9.5	14.6
Percent receiving Social Security income	41.0	17.6	37.5	25.9	42.5	7.5	13.2	11.9	35.9	19.6	38.4
Percent 65 years and over	31.6	19.1	34.6	23.5	41.3	7.5	10.5	14.4	32.7	18.7	38.7
Percent receiving Social Security income	100.0	72.2	88.8	81.8	89.1	—	57.1	66.7	100.0	93.4	92.8
Related children under 18 years	171	166	231	551	112	55	156	175	55	110	106
Percent living with both parents	71.9	40.4	57.1	39.4	61.6	7.3	68.6	68.0	90.9	71.8	56.4
Households	360	126	497	467	144	22	76	80	70	64	64
Percent of all households	34.0	20.1	20.1	25.0	11.6	3.2	5.9	6.7	6.6	13.5	14.4
Owner occupied	4	23	36	37	63	13	53	48	33	71	48
Mean value of unit	—	—	\$16 700	\$6 900	\$14 900	—	\$22 100	\$13 800	\$19 300	\$15 200	\$11 000
Renter occupied	356	103	461	430	81	9	23	12	37	25	16
Mean gross rent	\$54	\$77	\$70	\$74	\$67	—	—	—	—	\$109	\$89
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	43.1	16.7	5.4	6.6	3.5	—	—	13.8	12.9	6.3	—

¹Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

Table P-5. General and Social Characteristics of the Negro Population: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

**Census Tracts With
400 or More Negro
Population**

In Androscoggin County				
	Total	Auburn	Lewiston	Balance
AGE BY SEX				
Male, all ages	45	23	22	-
Under 5 years	4	4	-	-
3 and 4 years	4	4	-	-
5 to 9 years	-	-	-	-
5 years	-	-	-	-
6 years	-	-	-	-
10 to 14 years	8	8	-	-
14 years	-	-	-	-
15 to 19 years	-	-	-	-
15 years	-	-	-	-
16 years	-	-	-	-
17 years	-	-	-	-
18 years	-	-	-	-
19 years	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	9	-	9	-
20 years	-	-	-	-
21 years	5	-	5	-
25 to 34 years	7	3	4	-
35 to 44 years	8	8	-	-
45 to 54 years	-	-	-	-
55 to 59 years	-	-	-	-
60 to 64 years	-	-	-	-
65 to 74 years	5	-	5	-
75 years and over	4	-	4	-
Female, all ages	56	23	28	5
Under 5 years	4	4	-	-
3 and 4 years	-	-	-	-
5 to 9 years	6	6	-	-
5 years	3	3	-	-
6 years	-	-	-	-
10 to 14 years	5	5	-	-
14 years	-	-	-	-
15 to 19 years	9	-	9	-
15 years	-	-	-	-
16 years	-	-	-	-
17 years	-	-	-	-
18 years	-	-	-	-
19 years	9	-	9	-
20 to 24 years	4	-	4	-
20 years	4	-	4	-
21 years	-	-	-	-
25 to 34 years	2	2	-	-
35 to 44 years	6	6	-	-
45 to 54 years	4	-	4	-
55 to 59 years	5	-	-	5
60 to 64 years	-	-	-	-
65 to 74 years	6	-	6	-
75 years and over	5	-	5	-
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
All persons	101	46	50	5
In households	78	46	27	5
Head of household	22	8	14	-
Head of family	16	8	8	-
Primary individual	6	-	6	-
Wife of head	13	8	-	5
Other relative of head	40	27	13	-
Not related to head	3	3	-	-
In group quarters	23	-	23	-
Persons per household .....	...	...	...	-
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD				
All households	22	8	14	-
Male primary individual	-	-	-	-
Female primary individual	6	-	6	-
Husband-wife households	12	8	4	-
Households with other male head	-	-	-	-
Households with female head	4	-	4	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Persons, 16 to 21 years old	18	-	18	-
Not attending school	5	-	5	-
Not high school graduates	5	-	5	-
Percent of total .....	...	-	...	-
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
Persons, 25 years old and over	52	19	28	5
No school years completed	-	-	-	-
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	-	-	-	-
5 to 7 years	-	-	-	-
8 years	7	3	4	-
High school: 1 to 3 years	16	11	-	5
4 years	24	-	24	-
College: 1 to 3 years	5	5	-	-
4 years or more	-	-	-	-
Median school years completed	12.1	...	12.4	...
Percent high school graduates	55.8	...	85.7	-
RESIDENCE IN 1965				
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970 ¹	72	35	37	-
Some house as in 1970	14	-	14	-
Different house:	-	-	-	-
In central city of this SMSA	32	32	-	-
In other part of this SMSA	-	-	-	-
Outside this SMSA	21	3	18	-
North and West	21	3	18	-
South	-	-	-	-
Abroad	-	-	-	-

¹Includes "Moved, 1965 residence not reported."

Table P-6. Economic Characteristics of the Negro Population: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

**Census Tracts With
400 or More Negro
Population**

In Androscoggin County				
	Total	Auburn	Lewiston	Balance
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION				
Male, 16 years old and over				
Labor force	33	11	22	—
Civilian labor force	24	11	13	—
Employed	19	11	8	—
Unemployed	5	—	5	—
Not in labor force	9	—	9	—
Female, 16 years old and over				
Labor force	41	8	28	5
Civilian labor force	31	8	18	5
Employed	31	8	18	5
Unemployed	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	10	—	10	—
Married women in labor force, husband present	13	8	—	5
With own children under 6 years	8	8	—	—
Total employed, 16 years old and over	50	19	26	5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6	—	6	—
Managers and administrators, except farm	8	—	8	—
Sales workers	—	—	—	—
Clerical and kindred workers	—	—	—	—
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	4	—	4	—
Operatives, except transport	11	6	—	5
Transport equipment operatives	5	5	—	—
Laborers, except farm	—	—	—	—
Farm workers	—	—	—	—
Service workers, except private household	14	6	8	—
Private household workers	2	2	—	—
Female employed, 16 years old and over				
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	31	8	18	5
Managers and administrators, except farm	6	—	6	—
Sales workers	4	—	4	—
Clerical and kindred workers	—	—	—	—
Operatives, including transport	5	—	—	5
Other blue-collar workers	—	—	—	—
Farm workers	—	—	—	—
Service workers, except private household	14	6	8	—
Private household workers	2	2	—	—
FAMILY INCOME IN 1969				
All families				
Less than \$1,000	—	8	8	—
\$1,000 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 to \$2,999	—	—	—	—
\$3,000 to \$3,999	—	—	—	—
\$4,000 to \$4,999	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$5,999	—	—	—	—
\$6,000 to \$6,999	—	3	—	—
\$7,000 to \$7,999	7	3	4	—
\$8,000 to \$8,999	—	—	—	—
\$9,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 or more	9	5	4	—
Median income: Families	...	...	...	...
Families and unrelated individuals	\$3 750	...	\$3 100	...
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL¹				
Percent of families with incomes:				
Less than .50 of poverty level	—	—	—	—
.50 to .74	—	—	—	—
.75 to .99	—	—	—	—
1.00 to 1.24	—	—	—	—
1.25 to 1.49	—	—	—	—
1.50 to 1.99	...	...	...	...
2.00 or more	...	...	...	...
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL¹				
Families				
Percent of all families	—	—	—	—
Mean family income	—	—	—	—
Mean income deficit	—	—	—	—
Percent receiving public assistance income	—	—	—	—
Mean size of family	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—
Mean number of related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—
With related children under 6 years	—	—	—	—
Mean number of related children under 6 years	—	—	—	—
Families with female head	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—
Mean number of related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—
With related children under 6 years	—	—	—	—
Mean number of related children under 6 years	—	—	—	—
Percent in labor force	—	—	—	—
Mean number of related children under 6 years	—	—	—	—
Family heads				
Percent 65 years and over	—	—	—	—
Civilian male heads under 65 years	—	—	—	—
Percent in labor force	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals				
Percent of all unrelated individuals	5	—	5	—
Mean income	...	—	...	—
Mean income deficit	...	—	...	—
Percent receiving public assistance income	...	—	...	—
Percent 65 years and over	...	—	...	—
Persons				
Percent of all persons	5.7	—	5	—
Percent receiving Social Security income	...	—	...	—
Percent 65 years and over	...	—	...	—
Percent receiving Social Security income	...	—	...	—
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—
Percent living with both parents	—	—	—	—
Households				
Percent of all households	—	—	—	—
Owner occupied	—	—	—	—
Mean value of unit	—	—	—	—
Renter occupied	—	—	—	—
Mean gross rent	—	—	—	—
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—

¹Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

Table P-7. General and Social Characteristics of Persons of Spanish Language: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text.]

**Census Tracts With
400 or More Persons
of Spanish Language**

In Androscoggin County				
	Total	Auburn	Lewiston	Balance
AGE BY SEX				
Male, all ages				
Under 5 years	113	13	100	--
3 and 4 years	23	--	23	--
5 to 9 years	13	--	13	--
5 years	5	--	5	--
6 years	5	--	5	--
10 to 14 years	7	--	7	--
14 years	--	--	--	--
15 to 19 years	6	--	6	--
15 years	6	--	6	--
16 years	--	--	--	--
17 years	--	--	--	--
18 years	--	--	--	--
19 years	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	19	--	19	--
20 years	--	--	--	--
21 years	6	--	6	--
25 to 34 years	27	7	20	--
35 to 44 years	--	--	--	--
45 to 54 years	19	6	13	--
55 to 59 years	--	--	--	--
60 to 64 years	--	--	--	--
65 to 74 years	--	--	--	--
75 years and over	7	--	7	--
Female, all ages				
Under 5 years	111	20	91	--
3 and 4 years	13	7	6	--
5 to 9 years	6	--	6	--
5 years	9	--	9	--
6 years	9	--	9	--
10 to 14 years	9	--	9	--
14 years	--	--	--	--
15 to 19 years	7	--	7	--
15 years	7	--	7	--
16 years	--	--	--	--
17 years	--	--	--	--
18 years	--	--	--	--
19 years	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	26	--	26	--
20 years	--	--	--	--
21 years	13	--	13	--
25 to 34 years	12	6	6	--
35 to 44 years	8	--	8	--
45 to 54 years	21	7	14	--
55 to 59 years	--	--	--	--
60 to 64 years	--	--	--	--
65 to 74 years	6	--	6	--
75 years and over	--	--	--	--
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
All persons				
In households	224	33	191	--
Head of household	217	33	184	--
Head of family	72	13	59	--
Primary individual	66	13	53	--
Wife of head	6	--	6	--
Other relative of head	66	13	53	--
Not related to head	79	7	72	--
In group quarters	7	--	7	--
Persons per household	3.01	...	3.12	--
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD				
All households				
Male primary individual	72	13	59	--
Female primary individual	6	--	6	--
Husband-wife households	66	13	53	--
Households with other male head	--	--	--	--
Households with female head	--	--	--	--
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Persons, 16 to 21 years old				
Not attending school	26	--	26	--
Not high school graduates	13	--	13	--
Percent of total	--	--	--	--
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
Persons, 25 years old and over				
No school years completed	100	26	74	--
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	--	--	--	--
5 to 7 years	7	--	7	--
8 years	27	7	20	--
High school: 1 to 3 years	6	6	--	--
4 years	--	--	--	--
College: 1 to 3 years	13	--	13	--
4 years or more	47	13	34	--
Median school years completed	15.3	...	15.3	--
Percent high school graduates	60.0	...	63.5	--
RESIDENCE IN 1965				
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970¹				
Some house as in 1970	188	26	162	--
Different house:	79	--	79	--
In central city of this SMSA	38	13	25	--
In other part of this SMSA	--	--	--	--
Outside this SMSA	50	13	37	--
North and West	38	13	25	--
South	12	--	12	--
Abroad	21	--	21	--

¹Includes "Moved, 1965 residence not reported."

Table P-8. Economic Characteristics of Persons of Spanish Language: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

**Census Tracts With
400 or More Persons
of Spanish Language**

In Androscoggin County				
	Total	Auburn	Lewiston	Balance
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION				
<i>Male, 16 years old and over</i>				
Labor force	72	13	59	--
Civilian labor force	65	13	52	--
Employed	65	13	52	--
Unemployed	7	--	7	--
Not in labor force	7	--	7	--
<i>Female, 16 years old and over</i>				
Labor force	80	13	67	--
Civilian labor force	29	7	22	--
Employed	29	7	22	--
Unemployed	--	--	--	--
Not in labor force	51	6	45	--
Married women in labor force, husband present	22	7	15	--
With own children under 6 years	8	--	8	--
Total employed, 16 years old and over	94	20	74	--
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	48	7	41	--
Managers and administrators, except farm	6	6	--	--
Sales workers	--	--	--	--
Clerical and kindred workers	--	--	--	--
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	6	--	6	--
Operatives, except transport	21	7	14	--
Transport equipment operatives	--	--	--	--
Laborers, except farm	--	--	--	--
Farm workers	--	--	--	--
Service workers, except private household	13	--	13	--
Private household workers	--	--	--	--
<i>Female employed, 16 years old and over</i>				
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	29	7	22	--
Managers and administrators, except farm	8	--	8	--
Sales workers	--	--	--	--
Clerical and kindred workers	--	--	--	--
Operatives, including transport	14	7	7	--
Other blue-collar workers	--	--	--	--
Farm workers	--	--	--	--
Service workers, except private household	7	--	7	--
Private household workers	--	--	--	--
FAMILY INCOME IN 1969				
All families	66	13	53	--
Less than \$1,000	--	--	--	--
\$1,000 to \$1,999	--	--	--	--
\$2,000 to \$2,999	--	--	--	--
\$3,000 to \$3,999	--	--	--	--
\$4,000 to \$4,999	14	7	7	--
\$5,000 to \$5,999	--	--	--	--
\$6,000 to \$6,999	--	--	--	--
\$7,000 to \$7,999	13	--	13	--
\$8,000 to \$8,999	6	6	--	--
\$9,000 to \$9,999	7	--	7	--
\$10,000 or more	26	--	26	--
Median income: Families	\$9 000	...	\$9 929	--
Families and unrelated individuals	\$7 962	...	\$8 000	--
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL¹				
Percent of families with incomes:				
Less than .50 of poverty level	--	--	--	--
.50 to .74	--	--	--	--
.75 to .99	--	--	--	--
1.00 to 1.24	--	--	--	--
1.25 to 1.49	10.6	...	--	--
1.50 to 1.99	10.6	--	13.2	--
2.00 or more	78.8	...	86.8	--
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL¹				
Families				
Percent of all families	--	--	--	--
Mean family income	--	--	--	--
Mean income deficit	--	--	--	--
Percent receiving public assistance income	--	--	--	--
Mean size of family	--	--	--	--
With related children under 18 years	--	--	--	--
Mean number of related children under 18 years	--	--	--	--
With related children under 6 years	--	--	--	--
Mean number of related children under 6 years	--	--	--	--
Families with female head	--	--	--	--
With related children under 18 years	--	--	--	--
Mean number of related children under 18 years	--	--	--	--
With related children under 6 years	--	--	--	--
Mean number of related children under 6 years	--	--	--	--
Percent in labor force	--	--	--	--
Mean number of related children under 6 years	--	--	--	--
Family heads				
Percent 65 years and over	--	--	--	--
Civilian male heads under 65 years	--	--	--	--
Percent in labor force	--	--	--	--
Unrelated individuals				
Percent of all unrelated individuals	13	--	13	--
Mean income	...	--	...	--
Mean income deficit	...	--	...	--
Percent receiving public assistance income	--	--	--	--
Percent 65 years and over	--	--	--	--
Persons				
Percent of all persons	13	--	13	--
Percent receiving Social Security income	5.8	--	6.8	--
Percent 65 years and over	--	--	--	--
Percent receiving Social Security income	--	--	--	--
Related children under 18 years	--	--	--	--
Percent living with both parents	--	--	--	--
Households				
Percent of all households	6	--	6	--
Owner occupied	11.3	--	13.0	--
Mean value of unit	--	--	--	--
Renter occupied	6	--	6	--
Mean gross rent	...	--	...	--
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	--	--	--	--

¹Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

Table H-1. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970**

[For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Census Tracts	In Androscoggin County				Auburn							
	Total	Auburn	Lewiston	Balace	Tract 0101	Tract 0102	Tract 0103	Tract 0104	Tract 0105	Tract 0106	Tract 0107	Tract 0108
All housing units	24 773	8 403	14 402	1 968	992	1 427	1 345	684	855	837	831	1 432
Vacant—seasonal and migratory	158	113	35	10	—	26	2	—	—	2	2	81
All year-round housing units	24 615	8 290	14 367	1 958	992	1 401	1 343	684	855	835	829	1 351
TENURE, RACE, AND VACANCY STATUS												
Owner occupied	12 444	4 644	6 374	1 426	146	920	457	493	364	649	673	942
Cooperative and condominium	53	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White	12 412	4 632	6 358	1 422	144	913	456	493	364	648	672	942
Negro	7	4	3	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Renter occupied	10 621	2 983	7 170	468	726	411	747	164	453	145	112	225
White	10 569	2 972	7 129	468	721	410	743	163	453	145	112	225
Negro	26	7	19	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant year-round	1 550	663	823	64	120	70	139	27	38	41	44	184
For sale only	129	54	57	18	3	8	8	5	1	2	8	13
Vacant less than 6 months	72	26	37	9	—	5	4	—	—	—	3	7
Median price asked	\$17 100	\$13 800	\$19 400	\$15 000	—	\$10 000	\$17 500	—	—	\$13 800	\$11 700	\$13 800
For rent	888	250	621	17	80	21	86	11	19	8	6	19
Vacant less than 2 months	548	151	388	9	55	14	60	3	10	—	2	7
Median rent asked	\$68	\$64	\$71	\$89	\$61	\$58	\$67	\$72	\$49	\$85	\$60	\$81
Other	533	359	145	29	37	41	45	11	18	25	30	152
LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES												
All units	1 727	775	850	102	179	100	80	25	15	126	108	142
Owner occupied	505	306	138	61	7	66	7	21	3	95	71	36
Negro	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter occupied	868	260	575	33	130	19	52	4	12	15	19	9
Negro	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant year-round	354	209	137	8	42	15	21	—	—	16	18	97
For sale only	15	6	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	—
For rent	135	41	93	1	25	—	8	—	—	1	2	5
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND ACCESS												
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	847	295	538	14	96	34	56	13	3	38	34	21
Access only through other living quarters	19	7	10	2	1	—	2	—	1	2	—	1
ROOMS												
1 room	612	221	383	8	99	81	20	3	1	8	2	7
2 rooms	842	330	495	17	149	45	71	4	12	14	7	28
3 rooms	2 571	818	1 643	110	262	84	221	30	52	49	45	75
4 rooms	5 451	1 631	3 402	418	184	253	286	123	237	144	201	203
5 rooms	6 888	2 079	4 285	524	132	317	321	188	291	241	243	346
6 rooms	4 607	1 594	2 590	423	92	274	172	177	171	201	202	305
7 rooms	1 915	800	883	232	32	177	102	82	52	90	71	194
8 rooms	1 044	493	415	136	19	98	85	53	26	49	36	127
9 rooms or more	685	324	271	90	23	72	65	24	13	39	22	66
Median	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.3	3.4	5.2	4.7	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.6
All occupied housing units	23 065	7 627	13 544	1 894	872	1 331	1 204	657	817	794	785	1 147
PERSONS												
1 person	4 698	1 501	2 955	242	351	267	321	89	144	91	66	172
2 persons	6 702	2 192	3 997	513	236	401	380	171	247	201	115	361
3 persons	3 829	1 286	2 208	335	113	234	197	129	145	131	135	202
4 persons	3 241	1 053	1 857	331	75	165	121	106	124	124	147	191
5 persons	2 161	721	1 220	220	39	124	83	80	56	93	114	132
6 persons or more	2 434	874	1 307	253	58	140	122	82	101	154	108	109
Median, all occupied units	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.1	1.9	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.8
Median, owner occupied units	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.4	2.9
Median, renter occupied units	2.1	2.2	2.1	3.0	1.7	2.0	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.4
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers	502	190	270	42	50	33	32	13	14	15	14	19
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less	21 449	7 074	12 635	1 740	805	1 269	1 115	613	750	695	700	1 127
1.01 to 1.50	1 338	441	769	128	52	41	65	41	58	78	73	33
1.51 or more	278	112	140	26	15	21	24	3	9	21	12	7
Units with all plumbing facilities—1.01 or more	1 514	497	871	146	64	53	80	44	65	83	73	35
VALUE												
Specified owner occupied units ¹	8 766	3 343	4 431	992	46	665	261	415	179	448	523	806
Less than \$5,000	213	117	70	26	1	37	—	5	—	33	22	19
\$5,000 to \$7,499	379	180	126	73	7	49	4	12	5	33	47	23
\$7,500 to \$9,999	768	353	293	122	9	81	14	37	26	76	59	51
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 720	1 107	1 230	383	22	203	88	159	72	156	211	196
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2 584	857	1 458	269	4	169	68	105	50	107	122	232
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1 046	339	623	84	1	55	35	52	13	31	38	114
\$25,000 to \$34,999	662	222	412	28	2	42	25	26	9	11	16	97
\$35,000 to \$49,999	284	112	166	6	—	19	18	12	4	1	4	54
\$50,000 or more	110	56	53	1	—	10	9	7	—	—	4	26
Median	\$15 500	\$14 600	\$16 500	\$13 700	\$11 100	\$14 100	\$16 800	\$14 900	\$14 200	\$12 500	\$13 100	\$17 000
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter occupied units ²	10 558	2 945	7 160	453	726	393	747	164	452	135	103	225
Less than \$30	458	92	351	15	28	6	24	4	12	4	6	8
\$30 to \$39	732	198	513	21	88	13	43	6	30	9	2	7
\$40 to \$59	2 444	791	1 578	75	210	143	204	33	126	29	15	31
\$60 to \$79	3 223	944	2 186	93	275	100	263	42	162	22	27	53
\$80 to \$99	2 051	510	1 422	119	80	62	131	29	89	42	23	54
\$100 to \$149	1 243	264	900	79	34	38	62	32	21	10	15	52
\$150 to \$199	80	11	58	11	1	—	4	3	—	—	2	1
\$200 to \$249	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250 or more	8	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	309	125	146	38	10	25	16	14	12	17	13	18
Median	\$67	\$65	\$68	\$80	\$62	\$63	\$66	\$74	\$65	\$73	\$76	\$87

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property.

²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table H-1. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970—Continued

[For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Census Tracts

	Lewiston									Balance of SMSA	
	Tract 0201	Tract 0202	Tract 0203	Tract 0204	Tract 0205	Tract 0206	Tract 0207	Tract 0208	Tract 0209	Tract 0301	Tract 0302
All housing units	1 253	836	3 140	2 388	1 530	848	1 435	1 515	1 457	980	988
Vacant—seasonal and migratory	—	—	—	6	1	2	1	19	6	5	5
All year-round housing units	1 253	836	3 140	2 382	1 529	846	1 434	1 496	1 451	975	983
TENURE, RACE, AND VACANCY STATUS											
Owner occupied	74	274	784	415	1 027	634	1 163	1 204	799	738	688
Cooperative and condominium	—	—	14	8	26	—	5	—	—	—	—
White	74	273	780	415	1 024	634	1 162	1 199	797	736	686
Negro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter occupied	1 025	528	2 234	1 776	471	175	250	245	466	210	258
White	1 017	522	2 222	1 770	468	172	250	245	463	210	258
Negro	5	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
Vacant year-round	154	34	122	191	31	37	21	47	186	27	37
For sale only	5	—	3	3	6	8	12	15	5	13	5
Vacant less than 6 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median price asked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For rent	129	29	88	176	8	20	5	8	158	4	13
Vacant less than 2 months	45	11	58	78	6	15	1	5	149	—	8
Median rent asked	\$41	\$61	\$71	\$60	\$100	\$129	\$82	\$73	\$118	—	\$88
Other	20	5	31	12	17	9	4	24	23	10	19
LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES											
All units	341	60	108	167	32	33	11	53	45	37	45
Owner occupied	6	13	9	17	20	17	5	34	17	25	36
Negro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter occupied	284	41	88	119	7	11	3	7	15	10	23
Negro	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant year-round	51	6	11	31	5	5	3	12	13	2	6
For sale only	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For rent	41	5	8	28	2	1	—	2	6	—	—
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND ACCESS											
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	271	30	79	97	7	5	4	12	33	6	8
Access only through other living quarters	2	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
ROOMS											
1 room	223	13	127	6	2	1	2	—	9	3	5
2 rooms	103	40	210	76	12	9	13	18	14	13	4
3 rooms	255	130	546	353	103	73	49	86	48	52	58
4 rooms	266	210	799	641	398	157	265	323	343	243	175
5 rooms	296	228	735	800	494	342	477	493	420	273	251
6 rooms	91	108	455	418	332	159	363	331	333	181	242
7 rooms	2	52	153	66	107	69	147	155	123	101	131
8 rooms	6	29	65	16	60	25	76	62	80	65	71
9 rooms or more	—	26	50	6	21	11	42	28	81	44	48
Median	3.7	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.5
All occupied housing units	1 099	802	3 018	2 191	1 498	809	1 413	1 449	1 265	948	948
PERSONS											
1 person	539	224	1 003	502	186	70	134	120	177	100	142
2 persons	282	255	1 027	644	480	204	390	357	358	261	252
3 persons	112	110	429	383	293	152	270	236	223	178	157
4 persons	67	93	268	296	224	163	242	278	226	157	174
5 persons	45	51	142	165	162	97	192	206	160	122	98
6 persons or more	54	69	149	201	153	123	185	252	121	130	123
Median, all occupied units	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.0
Median, owner occupied units	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.1
Median, renter occupied units	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.8
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers	52	31	54	60	13	13	15	27	5	18	24
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less	1 038	752	2 914	2 005	1 415	715	1 311	1 271	1 214	865	875
1.01 to 1.50	41	40	88	144	79	84	89	155	49	72	56
1.51 or more	20	10	16	42	4	10	13	23	2	11	15
Units with all plumbing facilities—1.01 or more	56	48	102	174	79	93	99	171	49	80	66
VALUE											
Specified owner occupied units ¹	8	133	280	163	760	500	1 024	973	590	470	523
Less than \$5,000	1	10	2	18	15	6	3	14	1	12	14
\$5,000 to \$7,499	—	7	7	26	19	18	8	31	7	42	31
\$7,500 to \$9,999	2	33	13	20	30	33	37	101	24	52	70
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3	49	96	17	232	117	261	345	110	173	210
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1	17	86	34	270	196	374	328	152	123	146
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1	3	45	20	94	80	155	100	125	43	41
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	8	21	18	72	35	109	42	107	18	10
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	2	9	8	23	12	59	10	43	6	—
\$50,000 or more	—	1	2	2	5	3	18	2	21	1	—
Median	\$11 300	\$11 300	\$15 900	\$15 100	\$16 300	\$17 000	\$17 500	\$14 900	\$20 000	\$13 900	\$13 500
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter occupied units ²	1 025	527	2 234	1 776	471	172	248	241	466	199	214
Less than \$30	167	18	35	100	6	4	5	5	11	8	7
\$30 to \$39	199	19	72	204	5	5	—	—	5	1	20
\$40 to \$59	288	116	516	489	61	8	21	37	42	30	45
\$60 to \$79	240	163	805	603	143	28	57	66	81	35	58
\$80 to \$99	76	115	562	289	151	29	62	61	77	56	63
\$100 to \$149	42	76	208	84	85	77	55	45	228	44	35
\$150 to \$199	—	2	11	—	—	7	26	9	3	5	4
\$200 to \$249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$250 or more	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	12	18	23	7	20	14	16	17	19	19	19
Median	\$47	\$70	\$71	\$62	\$81	\$103	\$86	\$81	\$101	\$84	\$74

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property. ²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table H-2. Structural, Equipment, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Census Tracts	In Androscoggin County				Auburn							
	Total	Auburn	Lewiston	Balance	Tract 0101	Tract 0102	Tract 0103	Tract 0104	Tract 0105	Tract 0106	Tract 0107	Tract 0108
All year-round housing units	24 609	8 272	14 372	1 965	979	1 410	1 345	676	868	832	834	1 328
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	11 239	4 371	5 349	1 519	69	910	301	462	186	629	759	1 055
2	3 873	1 371	2 202	300	130	226	293	131	274	127	58	132
3 and 4	4 146	1 394	2 638	114	294	116	425	62	296	58	17	126
5 to 49	5 066	969	4 065	32	435	42	326	21	112	18	-	15
50 or more	285	167	118	-	51	116	-	-	-	-	-	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT												
1969 to March 1970	784	197	509	78	-	139	-	-	-	13	17	28
1965 to 1968	1 070	242	713	115	-	64	-	21	-	27	81	49
1960 to 1964	1 429	293	862	274	-	65	4	24	-	54	58	88
1950 to 1959	2 516	847	1 401	268	8	120	14	125	66	114	197	203
1940 to 1949	1 737	564	1 096	77	18	75	9	40	64	107	130	121
1939 or earlier	17 073	6 129	9 791	1 153	953	947	1 318	466	738	517	351	839
HEATING EQUIPMENT												
Steam or hot water	15 068	4 713	9 643	712	745	806	774	379	487	334	356	832
Warm air furnace	5 856	2 227	2 609	1 020	84	474	226	246	136	333	399	329
Built-in electric units	515	227	279	9	-	32	29	-	135	4	-	27
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	105	46	54	5	14	4	-	13	4	6	5	-
Other means or not heated	3 065	1 059	1 787	219	136	94	316	38	106	155	74	140
BASEMENT												
All units with basement	23 500	7 811	13 953	1 736	979	1 321	1 345	645	868	779	675	1 199
One-family houses with basement	10 347	3 938	5 092	1 317	69	833	301	437	186	581	605	926
SELECTED EQUIPMENT												
With more than 1 bathroom	3 345	1 291	1 792	262	61	308	178	123	112	109	77	323
With public water supply	23 092	7 224	14 118	1 750	970	1 055	1 345	669	877	453	662	1 193
With public sewer	20 580	5 868	13 439	1 273	962	795	1 345	620	877	401	44	824
With air conditioning	1 007	435	505	67	13	57	89	38	27	29	47	135
Room unit(s)	850	384	419	47	13	49	69	38	27	24	47	117
Central system	157	51	86	20	-	8	20	-	-	5	-	18
All occupied housing units	23 073	7 627	13 544	1 902	878	1 331	1 204	633	811	794	809	1 147
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT												
1968 to March 1970	6 823	2 076	4 053	694	395	392	432	112	224	84	211	226
1965 to 1967	3 813	1 251	2 276	286	137	217	200	128	128	110	154	177
1960 to 1964	3 724	1 192	2 288	244	153	191	144	90	129	163	82	240
1950 to 1959	4 129	1 490	2 332	307	89	218	215	159	92	205	249	263
1949 or earlier	4 584	1 618	2 595	371	104	313	213	144	238	232	113	261
AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE												
1	12 648	3 994	7 412	1 242	416	687	567	315	505	424	458	622
2	4 347	1 923	2 078	346	62	393	214	229	154	191	278	402
3 or more	598	273	254	71	-	51	30	29	7	89	40	27
None	5 480	1 437	3 800	243	400	200	393	60	145	90	33	116
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter occupied units ¹	10 565	2 954	7 145	466	706	391	747	157	473	145	110	225
Less than \$40	412	97	315	-	73	-	15	4	-	-	-	5
\$40 to \$59	1 364	435	920	9	135	115	132	4	17	13	-	19
\$60 to \$79	3 038	838	2 143	57	276	47	193	50	172	31	27	42
\$80 to \$99	2 866	758	1 958	150	146	99	194	38	183	26	17	55
\$100 to \$149	2 310	630	1 517	163	56	86	181	42	87	54	44	80
\$150 to \$199	230	39	136	55	5	7	7	13	-	-	-	7
\$200 to \$249	15	-	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$250 or more	20	10	10	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	-
No cash rent	310	147	137	26	15	31	25	6	14	21	18	17
Median	\$82	\$81	\$81	\$101	\$72	\$83	\$82	\$88	\$83	\$96	\$101	\$90
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME												
Specified renter occupied units ¹	10 565	2 954	7 145	466	706	391	747	157	473	145	110	225
Less than \$5,000	5 076	1 407	3 505	164	438	190	404	55	170	42	32	76
Less than 20 percent	510	145	365	-	46	12	43	-	31	5	-	8
20 to 24 percent	708	182	518	8	63	19	46	3	25	9	11	6
25 to 34 percent	1 176	361	778	37	128	39	112	20	35	5	-	22
35 percent or more	2 385	603	1 685	97	160	115	183	29	69	8	11	28
Not computed	297	116	159	22	41	5	20	3	10	15	10	12
Median	35.0	33.8	35.0	35.0+	32.0	35.0+	34.2	35.0+	31.9	24.7	...	33.2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 054	1 126	2 712	216	220	108	298	67	212	76	47	98
Less than 20 percent	3 264	892	2 242	130	193	76	234	57	170	56	38	68
20 to 24 percent	521	150	305	66	27	6	41	7	28	14	9	18
25 to 34 percent	197	45	138	14	-	6	18	-	14	-	-	7
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	72	39	27	6	-	20	5	3	-	6	-	5
Median	15.2	14.9	15.1	18.3	13.9	15.9	16.0	12.3	15.2	13.3	17.2	15.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 206	351	774	81	38	75	45	25	86	27	22	33
25 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	32	18	5	9	-	6	-	-	4	-	8	-
Median	11.2	10.8	11.1	13.7	10.0-	10.0-	10.6	13.2	10.1	12.5	...	14.0
\$15,000 or more	229	70	154	5	10	18	-	10	5	-	9	18
25 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	...	...	...	-	...	...	-	...	...

¹Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table H-2. Structural, Equipment, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970—Continued

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Census Tracts	Lewiston									Balance of SMSA	
	Tract 0201	Tract 0202	Tract 0203	Tract 0204	Tract 0205	Tract 0206	Tract 0207	Tract 0208	Tract 0209	Tract 0301	Tract 0302
All year-round housing units	1 266	798	3 178	2 375	1 530	843	1 435	1 498	1 449	981	984
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	20	180	384	193	836	622	1 116	1 261	737	808	711
2	81	178	542	257	433	127	232	157	195	108	192
3 and 4	272	208	936	699	201	48	83	47	144	60	54
5 to 49	893	232	1 198	1 226	60	46	4	33	373	5	27
50 or more	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1969 to March 1970	6	—	—	5	24	57	22	61	334	60	18
1965 to 1968	—	—	139	12	73	183	153	76	77	53	62
1960 to 1964	4	—	10	12	87	86	284	218	161	194	80
1950 to 1959	—	10	71	60	268	184	324	386	98	148	120
1940 to 1949	19	28	98	50	329	99	205	198	70	14	63
1939 or earlier	1 237	760	2 860	2 236	749	234	447	559	709	512	641
HEATING EQUIPMENT											
Steam or hot water	725	516	2 802	1 492	978	541	800	808	981	438	274
Warm air furnace	16	95	171	99	447	220	589	598	374	469	551
Built-in electric units	43	81	25	18	5	34	9	9	55	5	4
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	—	10	13	10	—	5	10	6	—	5	—
Other means or not heated	482	96	167	756	100	43	27	77	39	64	153
BASEMENT											
All units with basement	1 261	785	3 056	2 371	1 505	771	1 430	1 387	1 387	836	900
One-family houses with basement	20	176	379	193	811	573	1 111	1 150	679	672	645
SELECTED EQUIPMENT											
With more than 1 bathroom	25	121	187	54	276	148	281	196	504	132	130
With public water supply	1 294	798	3 178	2 347	1 530	739	1 427	1 404	1 401	862	888
With public sewer	1 294	792	3 178	2 347	1 496	676	1 325	1 009	1 322	537	736
With air conditioning	—	19	112	73	64	28	94	68	47	39	28
Room unit(s)	—	19	112	73	39	12	79	45	40	19	28
Central system	—	—	—	—	25	16	15	23	7	20	—
All occupied housing units	1 159	774	3 046	2 131	1 498	809	1 413	1 449	1 265	957	945
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT											
1968 to March 1970	407	240	1 068	690	329	236	293	341	449	371	323
1965 to 1967	231	87	453	359	226	225	253	263	179	135	151
1960 to 1964	176	165	502	272	252	109	332	215	265	175	69
1950 to 1959	172	107	498	311	315	125	312	323	169	170	137
1949 or earlier	173	175	525	499	376	114	223	307	203	106	265
AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE											
1	388	392	1 477	991	991	612	898	921	742	643	599
2	33	84	240	186	314	143	366	334	378	174	172
3 or more	—	—	41	19	46	—	49	72	27	61	10
None	738	298	1 288	935	147	54	100	122	118	79	164
GROSS RENT											
Specified renter occupied units ¹	1 082	489	2 263	1 709	471	170	250	245	466	197	269
Less than \$40	197	10	53	32	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
\$40 to \$59	229	62	278	273	15	6	13	—	44	5	4
\$60 to \$79	388	138	666	702	115	6	52	53	23	12	45
\$80 to \$99	171	124	740	502	173	35	52	76	85	56	94
\$100 to \$149	72	129	458	196	146	99	74	74	269	92	71
\$150 to \$199	6	—	42	4	10	8	37	20	9	15	40
\$200 to \$249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	6
\$250 or more	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	19	26	21	—	12	16	12	18	13	17	9
Median	\$66	\$83	\$84	\$75	\$89	\$118	\$101	\$96	\$114	\$106	\$98
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME											
Specified renter occupied units ¹	1 082	489	2 263	1 709	471	170	250	245	466	197	269
Less than \$5,000	735	272	1 247	789	144	56	82	53	127	50	114
Less than 20 percent	146	25	61	96	5	6	13	7	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	126	45	167	131	26	—	5	5	13	8	—
25 to 34 percent	135	42	400	131	21	12	9	5	23	10	27
35 percent or more	293	136	592	426	76	26	39	24	73	22	75
Not computed	35	24	27	5	16	12	16	12	12	10	12
Median	30.8	35.0+	34.6	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999	284	136	765	715	256	69	111	148	228	99	117
Less than 20 percent	273	103	637	639	196	46	88	94	166	55	75
20 to 24 percent	6	22	93	60	44	16	6	26	32	38	28
25 to 34 percent	5	6	30	16	16	3	17	22	23	—	14
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	5	5	—	—	4	—	6	7	6	—
Median	13.2	15.3	16.3	13.3	16.3	17.2	14.8	17.4	17.6	18.4	18.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	53	68	219	173	66	28	34	36	97	43	38
25 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
Median	10.0—	10.5	12.0	10.0—	11.3	15.3	12.6	15.0	13.1	13.0	14.9
\$15,000 or more	10	13	32	32	5	17	23	8	14	5	—
25 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	...	...	10.0—	10.0—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table H-3. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With Negro Head of Household: 1970**

[For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

**Census Tracts With
400 or More Negro
Population**

	In Androscoggin County			
	Total	Auburn	Lewiston	Balance
All occupied housing units	33	11	22	-
TENURE AND PLUMBING				
Owner occupied	7	4	3	-
With all plumbing facilities	5	...	...	-
Renter occupied	26	7	19	-
With all plumbing facilities	23	6	17	-
ROOMS				
1 room	1	-	1	-
2 rooms	1	1	-	-
3 and 4 rooms	15	6	9	-
5 and 6 rooms	10	3	7	-
7 rooms or more	6	1	5	-
Median	4.4	3.4	4.7	-
PERSONS				
1 person	9	3	6	-
2 and 3 persons	11	2	9	-
4 and 5 persons	8	4	4	-
6 persons or more	5	2	3	-
Median	2.6	4.0	2.2	-
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers	2	-	2	-
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	26	6	20	-
1.01 to 1.50	4	3	1	-
1.51 or more	3	2	1	-
Units with all plumbing facilities—1.01 or more	4	3	1	-
VALUE				
Specified owner occupied units ¹	5	...	...	-
Less than \$5,000	2	...	...	-
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	-	...	...	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1	...	...	-
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1	...	...	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1	...	...	-
\$35,000 or more .....	-	...	...	-
Median	\$11 300	...	...	-
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter occupied units ²	25	7	18	-
Median	\$69	\$58	\$80	-

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property.

²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more and all "no cash rent" units.

Table H-4. **Structural, Equipment, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With Negro Head of Household: 1970**

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

**Census Tracts With
400 or More Negro
Population**

	In Androscoggin County			
	Total	Auburn	Lewiston	Balance
All occupied housing units	27	12	15	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	9	...	...	—
2 to 4	18	...	...	—
5 or more .....	—	...	...	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1960 to March 1970	4	...	...	—
1950 to 1959 .....	—	...	...	—
1949 or earlier	23	...	...	—
SELECTED EQUIPMENT				
With air conditioning .....	—	...	...	—
With more than 1 bathroom .....	—	...	...	—
With central or built-in heating system	18	...	...	—
With public water supply	23	...	...	—
With public sewer	23	...	...	—
With automobile(s) available	16	...	...	—
1	16	...	...	—
2 or more .....	—	...	...	—
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT				
1968 to March 1970	9	...	...	—
1960 to 1967	7	...	...	—
1959 or earlier	7	...	...	—
GROSS RENT				
Specified renter occupied units ¹ .....	...	...	...	—
Less than \$40 .....	...	...	...	—
\$40 to \$59 .....	...	...	...	—
\$60 to \$79 .....	...	...	...	—
\$80 to \$99 .....	...	...	...	—
\$100 to \$149 .....	...	...	...	—
\$150 to \$199 .....	...	...	...	—
\$200 or more .....	...	...	...	—
No cash rent .....	...	...	...	—
Median .....	...	...	...	—
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME				
Less than \$10,000 .....	...	...	...	—
25 percent or more .....	...	...	...	—
35 percent or more .....	...	...	...	—
Not computed .....	...	...	...	—
Median .....	...	...	...	—

¹Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table H-5. Characteristics of Housing Units With Household Head of Spanish Language: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

**Census Tracts With
400 or More Persons
of Spanish Language**

	In Androscoggin County			
	Total	Auburn	Lewiston	Balance
All occupied housing units	71	12	59	--
TENURE AND PLUMBING				
Owner occupied	36	12	24	--
With all plumbing facilities	36	...	...	--
Renter occupied	35	--	35	--
With all plumbing facilities	35	--	35	--
ROOMS				
1 room	--	...	--	--
2 rooms	--	...	--	--
3 and 4 rooms	35	...	29	--
5 and 6 rooms	19	...	19	--
7 rooms or more	17	...	11	--
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	25	...	13	--
2 to 4	11	...	11	--
5 or more	35	...	35	--
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1960 to March 1970	28	...	16	--
1950 to 1959	--	...	--	--
1949 or earlier	43	...	43	--
PERSONS				
1 person	--	...	--	--
2 and 3 persons	51	...	39	--
4 and 5 persons	13	...	13	--
6 persons or more	7	...	7	--
Median	2.8	...	2.9	--
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers	5	...	5	--
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	71	...	59	--
1.01 to 1.50	--	...	--	--
1.51 or more	--	...	--	--
Units with all plumbing facilities - 1.01 or more	--	...	--	--
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT				
1968 to March 1970	33	...	33	--
1960 to 1967	25	...	13	--
1959 or earlier	13	...	13	--
SELECTED EQUIPMENT				
With air conditioning	19	...	7	--
With more than 1 bathroom	6	...	--	--
With central or built-in heating system	59	...	47	--
With public water supply	65	...	59	--
With public sewer	65	...	59	--
With automobile(s) available	65	...	53	--
1	40	...	34	--
2 or more	25	...	19	--
VALUE				
Specified owner occupied units ¹ .....	...	...	...	--
Less than \$5,000 .....	...	...	...	--
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	...	...	...	--
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	...	...	...	--
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	...	...	...	--
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	...	...	...	--
\$35,000 or more .....	...	...	...	--
Median .....	...	...	...	--
GROSS RENT				
Specified renter occupied units ²	35	--	35	--
Less than \$40	--	--	--	--
\$40 to \$59	--	--	--	--
\$60 to \$79	5	--	5	--
\$80 to \$99	--	--	--	--
\$100 to \$149	30	--	30	--
\$150 to \$199	--	--	--	--
\$200 or more	--	--	--	--
No cash rent	--	--	--	--
Median	\$118	--	\$118	--
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter occupied units ²	35	--	35	--
Median	\$112	--	\$112	--
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME				
Less than \$10,000	28	--	28	--
25 percent or more	12	--	12	--
35 percent or more	5	--	5	--
Not computed	--	--	--	--
Median .....	...	--	...	--

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property.

²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

³Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more and all "no cash rent" units.

Appendix A.—AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

CENSUS TRACTS	App-1
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Historical background	App-1
Description of tracted area	App-1
Comparability from census to census	App-1
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS	App-2

CENSUS TRACTS

Definition of census tract.—Census tracts are small areas into which large cities and adjacent areas have been divided for statistical purposes. Tract boundaries were established cooperatively by a local committee and the Bureau of the Census. Tracts were generally designed to be relatively uniform with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The average tract has about 4,000 residents. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that comparisons may be made from census to census.

In the decennial censuses, the Bureau of the Census tabulates population and housing information for each census tract. The practice of local agencies to tabulate locally collected data by tracts has increased the value of census tract data in many areas.

Tracts are generally numbered in a consecutive series, with separate series for the central city and for each county. Insofar as possible, the numbers are consecutive within each city, community, township, and the like. In these tables, tracts which contain no population and no housing units are not listed. Tracts populated only by crews of vessels are identified by the tract number suffix "99."

Historical background.—The concept of census tracts was originated by the late Dr. Walter Laidlaw in New York City in 1906. He was convinced of the need for data for homogeneous subdivisions of cities as a basis for studying neighborhoods smaller than boroughs or wards. At his request, the Bureau of the Census tabulated census tract data from the 1910 census for New York and seven other cities with a population of over 500,000. Tract data were again tabulated for the same 8 cities in 1920, and in 1930 this number was increased to 18. In 1940, tract data were tabulated for 60 cities, some with adjacent tracted areas; and, beginning in 1940, housing data were added to the population data in the tract reports. In 1950, final reports were published for 64 tracted areas, many of which included statistics for two or more large cities. By 1960, the program had expanded to include reports for 180 tracted areas (of which 3 were in Puerto Rico).

Tract statistics from the 1970 census are published for 241 areas, 238 in the United States and 3 in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. All of these tracted areas are standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's). The goal of extending the census tract program to all SMSA's was achieved in the 1970 census except for six areas that were designated as SMSA's on the basis of the 1970 census count and had not been tracted.

Much of the credit for the growing interest in tract data belongs to the late Howard Whipple Green of Cleveland. He aroused the interest of research workers in numerous cities in the potential usefulness of tract statistics for the analysis of sociological, marketing, and administrative

problems. In his capacity as Chairman of the Committee on Census Enumeration Areas of the American Statistical Association for 25 years, he accepted the responsibility for appointing a Census Tract Key Person in each area where tracts were established, for providing guidance on delineating and maintaining census tracts, and for maintaining a census tract library. These duties were assumed by the Bureau of the Census in 1955. However, the Census Bureau no longer appoints Census Tract Key Persons. They are selected by the local census tract committees.

For a further discussion of census tract data and their uses, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census Tract Manual*, Fifth Edition, 1966, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Description of tracted area.—The map included in this report identifies the boundaries of the area for which the tract statistics are presented. The map also identifies the location and number of each tract and, when appropriate, the limits of cities, townships, counties, or other subdivisions of the tracted area. Boundaries of the tracted area generally constitute a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA). A few, however, include the SMSA plus an adjoining area outside it. These are designated as including the adjacent area, and the map covers the tracts in the adjacent area as well as those in the SMSA itself.

Comparability from census to census.—One of the principles followed in relation to census tracts is to preserve comparability from census to census. Keeping tract boundaries unchanged makes possible the study of changes

in social and economic characteristics of neighborhoods. There are, nonetheless, several situations where boundaries of individual tracts are changed. For example, it is sometimes necessary to change the boundaries of tracts to add small areas annexed to a city. Similarly, changes in tract boundaries occur when territory is detached from a city or separately incorporated. Changes may also occur in physical features that are used as tract boundaries, such as street or highway relocations. The census tract limits are changed to conform with the revised feature or to follow another nearby visible feature. Census tracts with very large increases in population are subdivided into two or more smaller tracts. On the other hand, a re-examination of the existing tract boundaries may result in modifications of boundaries to provide larger or more homogeneous units. Tables A and B, showing the comparability of tracts between 1960 and 1970, appear at the end of the Introduction.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The Bureau of the Census recognizes 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the United States and 4 in Puerto Rico, making a total of 247 in the 1970 census. These include the 231 SMSA's as defined and named in the Bureau of the Budget publication, **Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967**, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Since 1967, 16 SMSA's have been added, of which two were defined in January 1968 and an additional 14 were defined in February 1971 on the basis of the results of the 1970 census. Changes in SMSA boundaries or titles made after February 1971 are not recognized in this series of reports. SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget (formerly Bureau of the Budget).

Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area

is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. In recent years, four cities (High Point, N.C., Macon, Ga., Oklahoma City, Okla., and Sioux Falls, S. Dak.) have annexed territory which lies outside the boundaries of the SMSA. The figures shown in the tables for these cities exclude the portions which lie outside the SMSA. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. For a detailed description of the criteria used in defining SMSA's, see the Bureau of the Budget publication cited above.

Appendix B.—DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

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GENERAL

Facsimiles of the census questions and more complete definitions of the subject characteristics may be found in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-C reports for population items and in the 1970 Housing Census HC(1)-B reports for housing items.

Certain characteristics defined here appear in both the population and the housing tables. Definitions for such characteristics are presented only once, in the section "Population Characteristics" or in the section "Housing Characteristics," depending on the nature of the subject (except for "group quarters," which appears in both sections).

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Age.—The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1970, and was determined from the reply to questions on age and on month and year of birth.

Race.—Data are shown for two racial categories, white and Negro. The

category "white" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories on the questionnaire but entered Mexican, Puerto Rican, or a response suggesting Indo-European stock. The category "Negro" includes persons who indicated their race as Negro or Black, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories on the questionnaire but who had such entries as Jamaican, Trinidadian, West Indian, Haitian, and Ethiopian. All other racial categories, such as American Indian, Japanese, and Chinese, are included in the total but not shown separately. The classification by race shown for occupied housing units refers to the race of the head of the household occupying the unit.

Differences in the statistics on race in tables P-1, H-1, and H-3, containing 100-percent data, and tables P-5, P-6, and H-4, containing sample data, are due partly to the manual editing of the sample questionnaires. Many persons who reported their race as "Other" on the questionnaire also supplied a write-in entry that indicated the proper race classification should have been one of the specific race categories, e.g., white, Negro, etc. While the field edit procedures included a review of such entries on all questionnaires before the 100-percent data were tabulated, manual editing of the sample questionnaires after the 100-percent data were tabulated resulted in some further changes in classification by race.

Nativity, parentage, and country of origin.—The category "native" comprises persons born in the United

States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the United States, or at sea. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who, although they were born in a foreign country, have at least one native American parent. The category "foreign-born" includes all persons not classified as native. The category "native of native parentage" comprises native persons both of whose parents are also natives of the United States. "Native of foreign or mixed parentage" comprises native persons one or both of whose parents are foreign born.

The category "foreign stock" includes the foreign-born population and the native population of foreign or mixed parentage. In this report, persons of foreign stock are classified according to their country of origin. Natives of foreign parentage whose parents were born in different countries are classified according to the country of birth of the father. Natives of mixed parentage are classified according to the country of birth of the foreign-born parent.

Spanish heritage.—In the census tract reports, separate tables are presented for the population of Spanish heritage, which is variously identified in the reports for different areas: in 42 States and the District of Columbia it is identified as "Persons of Spanish language"; in five Southwestern States, as "Persons of Spanish language or Spanish surname"; and in the Middle Atlantic States, as "Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage." Similarly, separate housing statistics are presented for housing units in these categories, identified on the basis of the classification of the household head occupying the unit. The specific definitions

involved in identifying these population groups are given below.

Spanish language.—Persons of Spanish language comprise persons of Spanish mother tongue (see definition below) and all other persons in families in which the head or wife reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue. A housing unit is classified as occupied by persons of Spanish language if the head or his wife reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

Spanish surname.—In five Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas) persons with Spanish surnames are identified. Separate statistics are presented, in these States, for persons of Spanish language combined with all additional persons of Spanish surname. These additional persons are shown in the category "Other persons of Spanish surname."

Puerto Rican birth or parentage.—The population of Puerto Rican birth or parentage includes persons born in Puerto Rico and persons born in the United States or an outlying area with one or both parents born in Puerto Rico. Statistics for this group are shown for areas in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Spanish mother tongue.—Mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in the person's home when he was a child.

In two tracted areas that cross State lines, Wilmington, Del.—N.J.—Md., and Texarkana, Tex.—Ark., the population of Spanish heritage in each State portion is identified, for tabula-

tion purposes, in the manner specified above for that State, and the segments for the different States are combined to form a total for the area. The term used to describe this population in tables P-7, P-8, and H-5, however, is the term applicable in the State containing the major portion of the SMSA. Thus, for the Wilmington SMSA, the term applicable in Delaware, "Persons of Spanish language," is used; and in the Texarkana SMSA the term applicable in Texas, "Persons of Spanish language or Spanish surname," is used.

Household.—A household includes all the persons who occupy a group of rooms or a single room which constitutes a housing unit (see definition of housing unit, below). The average population per household is obtained by dividing the population in households by the number of household heads.

The population per household for Negroes and persons of Spanish heritage, shown in tables P-5 and P-7, may not in all cases be a true representation of the household size for these groups. For example, some persons of a given group may be roomers or domestic employees living with household heads of a different ethnic classification.

Relationship to head of household.—Four categories of relationship to head of household are recognized in this report:

1. *Head of household.*—One person in each household is designated as the "head," that is, the person who is regarded as the head by the members of the household. However, if a married woman living with her husband was reported as the head, her husband was con-

sidered the head for the purpose of simplifying the tabulations. Two types of household heads are distinguished — the head of a family and a primary individual. A family head is a household head living with one or more persons related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. A primary individual is a household head living alone or with nonrelatives only.

2. *Wife of head.*—A woman married to and living with a household head, including women in common-law marriages as well as women in formal marriages. In table P-1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, the number of wives is the same as the number of "husband-wife households" and the number of "husband-wife families." In tables P-5 and P-7, which are based on a sample and are limited to a specific ethnic group, the numbers may differ, because of minor differences in the weighting of the data and because a husband and wife do not always have the same ethnic classification.
3. *Other relative of head.*—All persons related to the head of the household by blood, marriage, or adoption except "wife of head."
4. *Not related to head.*—All persons in the household not related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, lodgers, partners, resident employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Group quarters.—Persons in living arrangements other than households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Group quarters are located most frequently in institutions, rooming houses, military

barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, hospitals, monasteries, convents, and ships. A house or apartment is considered group quarters if it is shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him, or, if there is no person in charge, by six or more unrelated persons.

Inmate of institution.—Inmates of institutions are persons under care or custody at the time of enumeration in homes, schools, hospitals or wards for juveniles, the physically handicapped, or the mentally handicapped; homes or hospitals for mental, tuberculosis, or other chronic disease patients; homes for unwed mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes; homes for the aged and dependent; and correctional institutions.

Family.—According to 1970 census definitions, a family consists of a household head and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the head are regarded as members of his (her) family. A "husband-wife family" is a family in which the head and his wife are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The mean size of family is derived by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families.

Own children and related children.—This report shows statistics on families by presence of "own" children and "related" children of specified ages. A child under 18 years old is defined

as an "own child" if he or she is a single (never married) son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child. The number of children "living with both parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple. "Related children" in a family include all persons under 18 related to the head except "wife of head." The "mean number of related children" is derived by dividing the total number of related children of the specified age in families by the number of families having children of that age. In table P-1 the number of own children under 18 years of age is divided by "persons under 18 years" to obtain the "percent of total under 18 years."

Unrelated individuals.—An unrelated individual, as defined in this report, may be any of the following: a household head living alone or with nonrelatives only, a household member not related to the head, or a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Marital status.—The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "married" consist of those who have been married only once and those who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated (living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation) are classified as a subcategory of married persons. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married, and persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married. All persons reported as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

Children ever born.—In this report, statistics on the number of children ever born are presented for women 35 to 44 years old who have ever been married. Respondents were instructed to include children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children born to the woman who were still living in the home.

School enrollment.—School enrollment is shown for persons 3 to 34 years old. Persons were included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1970, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional degree. Schooling that was not obtained in a regular school and schooling from a tutor or through correspondence courses were counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system. Persons were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care, in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools, in on-the-job training, and through correspondence courses.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. If a person was attending a junior high school, the equivalent in terms of 8 years of elementary school and 4 years of high school was recorded. In general,

a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency.

Years of school completed.—The data on years of school completed were derived from the answers to the two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school he has ever attended?" and (b) "Did he finish the highest grade (or year) he attended?" Persons whose highest grade of attendance was in a foreign school system, or in an ungraded school whose highest level of schooling was measured by "readers," or whose training was received through a tutor were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular United States school system. A person was reported as not having completed a given grade if he dropped out or failed to pass the last grade attended.

Residence in 1965.—Residence on April 1, 1965, is the usual place of residence five years before enumeration. The category "same house" includes all persons five years old and over who did not move during the five years, as well as those who had moved but by 1970 had returned to their 1965 residence. The category "different house" includes persons who, on April 1, 1965, lived in the United States in a different house from the one they occupied on April 1, 1970, and for whom sufficient information concerning the 1965 residence was collected. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1965 residence in or outside a standard metropolitan statistical area: "in central city of this SMSA," "in other part of this SMSA," and "outside this SMSA." The category

"abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country or outlying area of the United States in 1965.

Reference week.—The data on employment status and place of work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Employment status.—Employed persons comprise all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work" — those who did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work" — those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and: (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job, but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the past 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off are also included as unemployed.

The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week). Of these groups, students and inmates are shown separately in selected tables.

Place of work.—Place of work refers to the geographic location at which civilians and Armed Forces personnel not on leave carried out their occupational or job activities during the reference week. For the purposes of this report, these locations were defined with respect to the boundaries of the standard metropolitan statistical area as "inside SMSA" and "outside SMSA." Locations within the SMSA, were subdivided into the central business district of the central city, the balance of that county, or, if outside that county, the specific county of the SMSA.

The central business district (CBD) is usually the downtown retail trade area of the city. As defined by the Bureau of the Census, the CBD is an area of very high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail business offices, theaters, hotels, and service businesses, and with a

high traffic flow. CBD's consist of one or more census tracts and have been defined only in cities with a population of 100,000 or more. In order to be counted as working in the CBD, the respondent had to give the exact address (street name and number) of his place of work. Since some respondents did not do this, the number of persons working in the CBD is usually understated by an unknown amount.

The exact address (number and street name) for the place of work was asked. Persons working at more than one job were asked to report the location of the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Salesmen, deliverymen, and others who work in several places each week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day, if they reported to a central headquarters. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to report the exact address of the place where he worked the most hours last week. If his employer operated in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number or street name could not be given, the name of the building or the name of the company for which he worked was to be entered.

Means of transportation to work.—Means of transportation to work refers to the chief means of travel or type of conveyance used in traveling to and from work on the last day the respondent worked at the address given as his or her place of work. The "chief means" referred to the

means of transportation covering the greatest distance if more than one means was used in daily travel. "Worked at home" was marked by a person who worked on a farm where he lived or in an office or shop in his home.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.—The data on these three subjects in this report are for employed persons 16 years old and over and refer to the job held during the reference week. For persons employed at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The occupation and industry statistics presented here are based on the detailed systems developed for the 1970 census: see 1970 Census of Population, **Classified Index of Industries and Occupations**, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1971.

Income in 1969.—Information on money income received in the calendar year 1969 was requested from persons 14 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income, nonfarm net self-employment income, farm net self-employment income, Social Security or railroad retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income regularly received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1969. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece rate payments,

and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper.

"Social Security or railroad retirement income" includes cash receipts of Social Security pensions, survivors' benefits, permanent disability insurance payments, and special benefit payments made by the Social Security Administration (under the National old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance programs) before deductions of health insurance premiums. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. Cash receipts from retirement, disability, and survivors' benefit payments made by the U. S. Government under the *Railroad Retirement Act* are also included. "Public assistance income" includes cash receipts of payments made under the following public assistance programs: aid to families with dependent children, old-age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care are excluded from this item. "Income from all other sources" includes money income received from sources such as interest; dividends; net income (or loss) from property rentals; net receipts from roomers or boarders; veteran's payments; public or private pensions, periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities; unemployment insurance benefits;

workmen's compensation cash benefits; net royalties; periodic payments from estates and trust funds; alimony or child support from persons who are not members of the household; net gambling gains; nonservice scholarships and fellowships; and money received for transportation and/or subsistence by persons participating in special governmental training programs, e.g., under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" such as food produced and consumed in the home or free living quarters; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1969, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1970). For most families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout 1969.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For families and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of families and unrelated individuals, including those with no income.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total in-

come of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean family income is obtained by dividing total family income by the total number of families. For the six types of income the means are based on families having those types of income.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small areas and small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

Poverty status in 1969.—Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" adjusted to take into account such factors as family size, sex and age of the family head, the number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence. The poverty cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These income cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was \$3,743 in 1969. For a detailed explanation of the poverty

definition, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-23, No. 28, "Revisions in Poverty Statistics, 1959 to 1968."

Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total 1969 income of the family or primary individual was below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or the primary individual are not included when determining poverty status of a household.

The households for which poverty status is shown cannot be compared with the total number of households shown elsewhere. The former exclude those in certain types of housing units: owner-occupied units are restricted to one-family units on places of less than 10 acres and without a business on the property; and renter-occupied units exclude one-family units on places of 10 acres or more.

The "ratio of family income to poverty level" is obtained by dividing the income of a family by its corresponding poverty threshold. The "income deficit" is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars, and for such cases the income deficit is equal to the poverty threshold. The aggregate income deficit provides an estimate of the amount of money which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective thresholds at the poverty level. The mean income deficit is the amount obtained by dividing the aggregate income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families or unrelated individuals (as appropriate) in that group.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing units and group quarters.—Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer, etc.). Living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a watchman lives), as well as in tents, caves, old railroad cars, etc.

A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and which quarters have either (1) direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall or (2) complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or non-related persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next paragraph on group quarters). For vacant units, the criteria for separateness, direct access, and complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible (or to the previous occupants if this information cannot be obtained). Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing inventory, except that mobile homes, trailers, tents, etc., are included only if they are occupied.

Group quarters are living arrangements for institutional inmates or for

other groups containing five or more persons not related to the person in charge. Group quarters are located most frequently in institutions, boarding houses, military barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, hospitals, monasteries, convents, and ships. A house or apartment is considered group quarters if it is shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him, or if there is no person in charge, by six or more unrelated persons. Information on the housing characteristics of group quarters was not collected in the census.

Year-round housing units.—Data on housing characteristics are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units which are intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because it is difficult to obtain reliable information for them. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupied housing units.—A housing unit is classified as occupied if a person or group of persons is living in it at the time of enumeration or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, for example, on vacation. However, if the persons staying in the unit have their usual place of residence elsewhere the unit is classified as vacant.

Vacant housing units.—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. In addition, a vacant unit may be one which is occupied entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere.

This 20-percent sample was subdivided into a 15-percent and a 5-percent sample by designating every fourth 20-percent sample unit as a member of the 5-percent sample. The remaining sample units became the 15-percent sample. Two types of sample questionnaires were used, one for the 5-percent and one for the 15-percent sample units. Some questions were included on both the 5-percent and 15-percent sample forms and therefore appear for a sample of 20 percent of the units in the census. Other items appeared on either the 15-percent or the 5-percent questionnaires. The sample rates for the various items appearing in this report are shown in table C.

Although the sampling procedure did not automatically insure an exact 20-percent sample of persons or housing units in each locality, the sample design was unbiased if carried through according to instructions; generally for large areas the deviation from 20 percent was found to be quite small. Biases may have arisen when the enumerator failed to follow his listing and sampling instructions exactly. Quality control procedures were used throughout the census process, however, and where there was clear evidence that the sampling procedures were not properly followed, the work was returned to the field for re-sampling. No attempt at sampling was made for the relatively small numbers of persons and housing units (in most States, less than one percent) added to the enumeration from the post-census post office check, the various supplemental forms, and the special check of vacant units. The ratio estimation procedure described below adjusts the sample data to reflect these classes of population and housing units.

RATIO ESTIMATION

The statistics based on 1970 census sample data are estimates made through the use of ratio estimation procedures, applied separately for the 15- and 20-percent samples. The first step in carrying through the ratio estimates was to establish the areas within which separate ratios were to be prepared. These are referred to as "weighting areas." A single set of weighting areas, containing a minimum population size of 2,500, was defined for use with the 15- and 20-percent samples. Weighting areas were established by mechanical operation on the computer and were defined to conform, as nearly as possible, to areas for which tabulations are produced. In general, sample estimates for a tract may be expected to agree with complete counts whenever the tract was a weighting area. However, tracts were not weighting areas whenever the population was less than 2,500 persons, where the tract was a part of more than one county subdivision or place, or where the Census procedure was not the same in all parts of the tract. In these situations, part of a tract may have been combined with other partial or complete tracts to make up a weighting area and sample estimates for an individual tract in the combination may not agree with complete counts for the tract.

Separate ratio estimation processes were used for persons and for housing units. The ratio estimation process for persons operated in three stages. The first stage employed 19 household-type groups (the first of which was empty by definition). The second stage used two groups, head of household and not head of household, and the third stage used 24 age-sex-race groups.

Group	STAGE I
	<i>Male Head With Own Children Under 18</i>
1	1-person household
2	2-person household
3	3-person household
.	.
.	.
6	6-or-more-person household
	<i>Male Head Without Own Children Under 18</i>
7-12	1-person to 6-or-more-person households
	<i>Female Head</i>
13-18	1-person to 6-or-more-person households
19	<i>Group Quarters Persons</i>
	STAGE II
20	<i>Head of Household</i>
21	<i>Not Head of Household (including persons in group quarters)</i>
	STAGE III
	<i>Male Negro</i>
22	Age under 5 years
23	5-13
24	14-24
25	25-44
26	45-64
27	65 and older
	<i>Male, Not Negro</i>
28-33	Same age groups as for Male Negro
	<i>Female Negro</i>
34-39	Same age groups as for Male Negro
	<i>Female, Not Negro</i>
40-45	Same age groups as for Male Negro

terms of the number of residential structures.

A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof.

Basement.—Statistics on basements are presented in terms of the number of housing units located in structures built with a basement, and are separately tabulated for one-family houses with basements. A structure has a basement if there is enclosed space in which persons can walk upright under all or part of the building.

Plumbing facilities.—The category "with all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, as well as a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking some or all plumbing" means that the unit does not have all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, as well as flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure), or that the toilet or bathing facilities are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Selected equipment.—Statistics are presented for the number of housing units with the following selected equipment.

With more than one bathroom.—A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water. A partial or half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub (or shower), but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. A housing

unit "with more than one bathroom" has, in addition to one complete bathroom, one or more partial or complete bathrooms.

With public water supply.—A public system refers to a common source supplying running water to six or more housing units. The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, or private water company, or it may be obtained from a well which supplied six or more housing units.

With public sewer.—A "public sewer" is connected to a city, county, sanitary district, neighborhood, or subdivision sewer system. It may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks are also classified as public sewers.

With air conditioning.—Air conditioning is the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. A central system is a central installation which air-conditions the entire housing unit. A room unit is an individual air conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Heating equipment.—The list of heating equipment refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used. "Steam or hot water" refers to a central heating system in which heat from steam or hot water is delivered through radiators or other outlets. "Warm air furnace" refers to a central system which provides warm air through ducts leading

to various rooms; central heat pumps are included in this category. "Built-in electric units" are permanently installed in the floors, walls or ceilings. A "floor, wall, or pipeless furnace" delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed. "Other means" includes room heaters with or without flue, fireplaces, stoves, and portable heaters of all types.

A housing unit "With central or built-in heating system" contains a steam or hot water system, a warm-air furnace, built-in electric units, or a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace.

Automobiles available.—Statistics on automobiles available represent the number of passenger automobiles, including station wagons, which are owned or regularly used by any member of the household and which are ordinarily kept at home. Taxicabs, pickups, or larger trucks were not to be counted.

Value.—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for if it were for sale. The term "specified owner-occupied units" means that the value data are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than ten acres, without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Owner-occupied cooperatives, condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers are excluded from the value tabulations.

Mean value.—Mean value is the sum of the individual values reported, divided by the number of owner-occupied units for which value is shown. For purposes of computation, the mid-

APPENDIX B—Continued

points of the intervals were used, except that a mean value of \$3,500 was assigned to housing units in the interval "less than \$5,000" and a mean of \$60,000 was assigned to units in the interval "\$50,000 or more."

Contract rent.—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, even if the furnishings, utilities, or services are included. The term "specified renter-occupied units" means that the contract rent data exclude one-family houses on ten acres or more. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are

shown separately as "no cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

Gross rent.—Monthly gross rent is the summation of contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.), if these items are paid for by the renter, in addition to rent. Thus, gross rent is intended to eliminate individual differences which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of heat and utilities as part of the rental payment.

Mean gross rent.—Mean gross rent is the sum of the individual rental

amounts divided by the number of renter-occupied units, excluding one-family houses on ten acres or more.

Gross rent as percentage of income.—The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent multiplied by 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income in 1969 of the family or primary individual. The percentage was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole number. Units for which no cash is paid and units occupied by families or primary individuals who reported no income or a net loss comprise the category "not computed."

Appendix C.—ACCURACY OF THE DATA

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RATIO ESTIMATION	App-15
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SOURCES OF ERROR

Human and mechanical errors occur in any mass statistical operation such as a decennial census. Errors during the data collection phase can include failure to obtain required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information in the wrong place or incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerator's work, the clerical handling of the questionnaires, and the various stages of the electronic processing of the material. Careful efforts are made in every census to keep the errors in each step at an acceptably low level. Quality control and check measures are utilized throughout the census operation.

In the manual editing and coding operation, a sample of the work of each coder was verified, and a coder who showed consistently high error rates was retrained. A coder who still did not produce work of acceptable quality after retraining was removed from the coding operation. In addition, provision was made for correction of any work units for which the error rate exceeded a maximum level. Information on error rates will be given in later publications.

As was done for the 1950 and 1960 censuses, evaluative material on many aspects of the 1970 census will be published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed.

A major concern in the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of both population and housing units.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the Nation's population and housing as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for completeness by a census clerk or enumerator, and a followup was made for missing information. The major review occurred in the central processing office, where the editing and coding operation provided an opportunity to correct obvious errors in the respondents' entries for those items which required manual processing. In coding relationship to household head, for example, the clerk made use of written entries, which the computer is not able to read, in determining the correct entry where the machine readable item was blank or contained conflicting information. For a few of the items, the respondents' entries were reviewed for reasonableness or consistency on the basis of other information on the questionnaire. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in mechanical editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the

questionnaire contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status), or for at least two relevant sample characteristics, the inference was made that the marks represented a person. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning was unable to distinguish between a name and any other entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person or housing unit were missing, they were, in most cases, supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often where an entry for a given item was lacking or where the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person or housing unit. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

For housing data, the assignment was based on related information reported for the housing unit or on information reported for a similar unit in the immediate neighborhood. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit was omitted but a rental amount was reported, the computer automatically edited tenure to "rented for cash rent." The technique may also be illustrated by the procedure used in the assignment for unknown age. The computer stored reported ages of persons by sex, race, household relationship, and marital status. Each stored age was retained in the computer only until a person having the same set of characteristics, and with age reported was processed through the computer in the edit operation; this stored age was assigned to the next person whose age was

unknown and who otherwise had the same set of specified characteristics.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for any person, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

The extent of allocation for States, counties, and other areas will be shown in the allocation tables in chapters B and C of the 1970 Census of Population Volume I, **Characteristics of the Population**, and chapters A and B of Census of Housing Volume I, **Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties**.

SAMPLE DESIGN

For persons living in housing units at the time of the 1970 census, the housing unit, including all its occupants, was the sampling unit; for persons in group quarters identified in advance of the census, it was the person. In nonmail areas, the enumerator canvassed his assigned area and listed all housing units in an

address register sequentially in the order in which he first visited the units whether or not he completed the interview. Every fifth line of the address register was designated as a sample line, and the housing units listed on these lines were included in the sample. Each enumerator was given a random line on which he was to start listing and the order of canvassing was indicated in advance, although the instructions allowed some latitude in the order of

visiting addresses. In mail areas, the list of housing units was prepared prior to Census Day either by employing commercial mailing lists corrected through the cooperation of the post office or by listing the units in a process similar to that used in nonmail areas. As in other areas, every fifth housing unit of these lists was designated to be in the sample. In group quarters, all persons were listed and every fifth person was selected for the sample.

TABLE C. Sample Rate for Subjects Included in This Report

[Subjects marked with an asterisk (*) were tabulated on a 100% basis for tables P-1, H-1, and H-3. All subjects shown in the tables for persons of Spanish heritage (P-7, P-8, and H-5) were tabulated on a 15% basis. The subjects covered in the remaining tables (P-2 to P-6, H-2, and H-4) were tabulated according to the sample rates shown below.]

Population subjects	Sample rate (percent)	Housing subjects	Sample rate (percent)
*Sex	20	*All year-round housing units	20
*Race	20	*Occupied housing units: table H-2.	15
*Age	20	table H-4.	20
*Household relationship	20	*Cooperative or condominium	—
*Family composition	20	*Vacancy status	—
*Marital status	—	*Tenure of housing unit	—
Children ever born	20	Year moved into unit	15
Country of origin	15	*Number of rooms	—
Nativity and parentage	15	*Size of household (persons)	—
School enrollment	15	*Persons per room	—
Years of school completed	20	*Plumbing facilities	—
Residence in 1965	15	Bathrooms	15
Employment status	20	Source of water	15
Place of work	15	Sewage disposal	15
Means of transportation to work	15	*Complete kitchen facilities	—
Occupation	20	*Access	—
Industry	20	Units in structure	20
Class of worker	20	Year structure built	20
Income	20	Basement	20
Poverty status	20	Heating equipment	20
		Air conditioning	15
		Automobiles available	15
		*Value	—
		*Contract rent	—
		Gross rent	20

This 20-percent sample was subdivided into a 15-percent and a 5-percent sample by designating every fourth 20-percent sample unit as a member of the 5-percent sample. The remaining sample units became the 15-percent sample. Two types of sample questionnaires were used, one for the 5-percent and one for the 15-percent sample units. Some questions were included on both the 5-percent and 15-percent sample forms and therefore appear for a sample of 20 percent of the units in the census. Other items appeared on either the 15-percent or the 5-percent questionnaires. The sample rates for the various items appearing in this report are shown in table C.

Although the sampling procedure did not automatically insure an exact 20-percent sample of persons or housing units in each locality, the sample design was unbiased if carried through according to instructions; generally for large areas the deviation from 20 percent was found to be quite small. Biases may have arisen when the enumerator failed to follow his listing and sampling instructions exactly. Quality control procedures were used throughout the census process, however, and where there was clear evidence that the sampling procedures were not properly followed, the work was returned to the field for re-sampling. No attempt at sampling was made for the relatively small numbers of persons and housing units (in most States, less than one percent) added to the enumeration from the post-census post office check, the various supplemental forms, and the special check of vacant units. The ratio estimation procedure described below adjusts the sample data to reflect these classes of population and housing units.

RATIO ESTIMATION

The statistics based on 1970 census sample data are estimates made through the use of ratio estimation procedures, applied separately for the 15- and 20-percent samples. The first step in carrying through the ratio estimates was to establish the areas within which separate ratios were to be prepared. These are referred to as "weighting areas." A single set of weighting areas, containing a minimum population size of 2,500, was defined for use with the 15- and 20-percent samples. Weighting areas were established by mechanical operation on the computer and were defined to conform, as nearly as possible, to areas for which tabulations are produced. In general, sample estimates for a tract may be expected to agree with complete counts whenever the tract was a weighting area. However, tracts were not weighting areas whenever the population was less than 2,500 persons, where the tract was a part of more than one county subdivision or place, or where the Census procedure was not the same in all parts of the tract. In these situations, part of a tract may have been combined with other partial or complete tracts to make up a weighting area and sample estimates for an individual tract in the combination may not agree with complete counts for the tract.

Separate ratio estimation processes were used for persons and for housing units. The ratio estimation process for persons operated in three stages. The first stage employed 19 household-type groups (the first of which was empty by definition). The second stage used two groups, head of household and not head of household, and the third stage used 24 age-sex-race groups.

Group	STAGE I
	<i>Male Head With Own Children Under 18</i>
1	1-person household
2	2-person household
3	3-person household
.	.
.	.
6	6-or-more-person household
	<i>Male Head Without Own Children Under 18</i>
7-12	1-person to 6-or-more-person households
	<i>Female Head</i>
13-18	1-person to 6-or-more-person households
19	<i>Group Quarters Persons</i>
	STAGE II
20	<i>Head of Household</i>
21	<i>Not Head of Household (including persons in group quarters)</i>
	STAGE III
	<i>Male Negro</i>
22	Age under 5 years
23	5-13
24	14-24
25	25-44
26	45-64
27	65 and older
	<i>Male, Not Negro</i>
28-33	Same age groups as for Male Negro
	<i>Female Negro</i>
34-39	Same age groups as for Male Negro
	<i>Female, Not Negro</i>
40-45	Same age groups as for Male Negro

APPENDIX C—Continued

The ratio estimation process for housing operated in two stages for occupied housing units, and in one stage for vacant units. The first stage for occupied units employed 18 household-type groups (the first of which was empty by definition); the second stage for occupied units used four groups: owner and renter occupied units, by race. The single stage for vacant units employed three groups: year-round vacant for sale, year-round vacant for rent, and other vacant.

Occupied housing units:

<i>Group</i>	STAGE I
	<i>Male Head With Own Children Under 18</i>
1	1-person household
2	2-person household
3	3-person household
.	.
6	6-or-more-person household
	<i>Male Head Without Own Children Under 18</i>
7-12	1-person to 6-or-more person households
	<i>Female Head</i>
13-18	1-person to 6-or-more-person households
	STAGE II
	<i>Owner Occupied</i>
19	Negro
20	Not Negro
	<i>Renter Occupied</i>
21	Negro
22	Not Negro

Vacant housing units:

<i>Group</i>	STAGE I
23	Year-round vacant for sale
24	Year-round vacant for rent
25	Other vacant

At each stage, for each of the groups, the ratio of the complete count to the weighted sample count in the group was computed and applied to the weight of each sample person or housing unit in the group. For population, this operation was performed for each of the 19 groups in the first stage, then for the two groups in the second stage and finally for the 24 groups in the third stage. For occupied housing units this was performed first for the 18 groups in the first stage and then for the 4 groups in the second stage.

As a rule, the weighted sample counts within each of the groups in the final stage should agree with the complete counts for the weighting areas. Close, although not exact, consistency can be expected for the groups in the preceding stages. There are some exceptions to this general rule, however. As indicated above, there may be differences between the complete counts and sample estimates when the tabulation area is not made up of whole weighting areas. As a result, sample estimates at the tract level may not agree with complete counts when the tract did not form a weighting area. Generally, for 15- and 20-percent items, there may be such a difference whenever the population in the tract is less than 2,500 people. Furthermore, in order to increase the reliability, a separate ratio was not computed in a ratio estimation group whenever certain criteria pertaining to the complete counts and the magnitude of the weight were

not met. For example, for the 15- and 20-percent population sample the complete count of persons in a group had to exceed 85 persons and the ratio of the complete count to the unweighted sample count could not exceed 20. Where these criteria were not met, groups were combined in a specific order until the conditions were met. Where this occurred, consistency between the weighted sample and the complete counts would apply as indicated above for the combined group but not necessarily for each of the groups in the combination.

Each sample person or housing unit was assigned an integral weight to avoid the complications involved in rounding in the final tables. If, for example, the final weight for a group was 5.2, one-fifth of the persons or housing units in the group (selected at random) were assigned a weight of 6 and the remaining four-fifths a weight of 5.

The estimates realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted had the persons and housing units been stratified into the groups before sampling. The net effect is a reduction in both the sampling error and possible bias of most statistics below what would be obtained by weighting the results of the sample by a uniform factor (e.g., by weighting the 20-percent sample results by a uniform factor of 5). The reduction in sampling error will be trivial for some items and substantial for others. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that estimates for this sample are, in general, consistent with the complete count for the groups used in the estimation procedure. A more complete discussion of the technical aspects of these ratio estimates will be presented in a separate report.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

The estimates from sample tabulations are subject to sampling variability. The standard errors of these estimates can be approximated by using the data in tables D through F. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference (due to sampling variability) between the sample estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count of the population is less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times the standard error. The amount by which the estimated standard error must be multiplied to obtain other odds deemed more appropriate can be found in most statistical textbooks. The sampling errors may be obtained by using the factors shown in table F in conjunction with table D for absolute numbers and in conjunction with table E for percentages. In addition to sampling errors, these tables reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not of bias arising in the collection, processing and estimation steps, nor of the correlated errors enumerators introduce; estimates of the magnitude of some of these factors in the total error are being evaluated and will be published at a later date.

Table D shows approximate standard errors of estimated numbers for most statistics based on the 20-percent sample. In determining the figures for this table, some aspects of the sample design, the estimation process, and the population of the area over which the data have been compiled are ignored. Table E shows standard errors of most percentages based on

the 20-percent sample. Linear interpolation in tables D and E will provide approximate results that are satisfactory for most purposes. Table F provides a factor by which the standard errors shown in tables D or E should be multiplied to adjust for the combined effect of the sample size (i.e., whether a 20-percent or 15-percent sample) the sample design and the estimation procedure.

To estimate the standard error for a given characteristic based on the 15-percent sample, or for a more precise estimate for the 20-percent sample, locate in table F the factor applying to the characteristic and sample size used to tabulate the data and multiply this factor by the standard error found in table D or E. If the estimate is not identified in table F, use the factor shown for "all other." Where data are shown as cross-classifications of two characteristics, locate and use the larger factor. Similarly, if an item collected on a 20-percent basis has been tabulated for the 15-percent sample, use the factor appropriate for the 15-percent sample.

The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the three following situations:

1. For a difference between the sample figure and one based on a complete count (e.g., arising from comparisons between 1970 sample statistics and complete-count statistics for 1960 or 1950), the standard error is identical with the standard error of the 1970 estimate alone.
2. For a difference between two sample figures (that is, one from 1970 and the other from 1960, or both from the same census year), the standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error. The approximate standard error for the 1970 sample figure is derived directly from tables D through F. The standard error of a 25-percent 1960 sample figure may be obtained from the relevant 1960 census report or an approximate value may be obtained by multiplying the appropriate value in table D or E by 0.9.
3. For a difference between two sample estimates, one of which represents a subclass of the other, the tables can be used directly, with the difference considered as the sample estimate.

The sampling variability of the medians presented in certain tables (median years of school completed, median rent, etc.) depends on the size of the base and on the distribution on which the median is based. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine an interval about the estimated median such that there is a stated degree of confidence the true median lies

APPENDIX C—Continued

within the interval. As the first step in estimating the upper and lower limits of the interval (that is, the confidence limits) about the median, compute one-half the number on which the median is based (designated $N/2$). From table D, following the method outlined in other parts of this section, compute the standard error of an estimated number equal to $N/2$. Subtract this standard error from $N/2$. Cumulate the frequencies (in the table on which the median is based) until the total first exceeds the difference between $N/2$ and its standard error and by linear interpolation obtain a value corresponding to this number. In a corresponding manner, add the standard error to $N/2$, cumulate the frequencies in the table, and obtain a value in the table on which the median is based corresponding to the

sum of $N/2$ and its standard error. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the median would lie between these two values. The range for 19 chances out of 20 and for 99 in 100 can be computed in a similar manner by multiplying the standard error by the appropriate factors before subtracting from and adding to one-half the number reporting the characteristic. Interpolation to obtain the values corresponding to these numbers gives the confidence limits for the median.

The sampling variability of a mean, such as the number of children ever born per 1,000 women or mean income, presented in certain tables, depends on the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design, (for example, the use of house-

holds as the sampling unit), and the use of ratio estimates.

An approximation to the variability of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the standard deviation of the distribution on which the mean is based; divide this figure by the square root of one-fifth of the total units in the distribution; multiply this quotient by the factor from table F appropriate to the statistic and the actual sample rate on which the mean is based. If the distribution is not published in the detailed tables, calculate the standard deviation from a comparable distribution for a larger area or for a similar population group; divide by the square root of one-fifth of the units on which the mean of interest is based; multiply the quotient by the factor from table F.

TABLE D. Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Number Based on 20-Percent Sample (Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated number (persons or housing units)	Standard error	Estimated number (persons or housing units)	Standard error
50	15	1,000	60
100	20	2,500	85
250	30	5,000	100
500	45		

TABLE E. Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Percentage Based on 20-Percent Sample (Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (persons or housing units)					
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	15,000
2 or 98	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 95	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4
10 or 90	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5
25 or 75	3.9	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.7
50	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.8

TABLE F. Factor to be Applied to Standard Errors

[Subjects marked with an asterisk were tabulated on a 100% basis for tables P-1, H-1, and H-3.
Standard errors are not applicable to these tables]

Population subjects ¹	Sample rate (percent)	Factor	Housing subjects ¹	Sample rate (percent)	Factor
*Race	20	1.6	*Tenure	20	0.2
*Age	20	0.8	*Rooms	20	1.0
*Household relationship	20	0.5	*Persons per room	20	0.4
*Family composition	20	0.6	*Value	20	1.0
Country of origin (including ... Spanish heritage subjects)	15	1.6	Units in structure	20	0.8
Nativity and parentage	15	1.7	Year structure built	20	0.9
School enrollment	15	1.0	Heating equipment	20	0.8
Years of school completed	20	1.0	Basement	20	0.9
Residence in 1965	15	2.0	Source of water	15	1.0
Employment status	20	0.8	Sewage disposal	15	1.0
Place of work	15	1.3	Air conditioning	15	1.1
Means of transportation to work	15	1.3	Year moved into unit	15	1.1
Occupation	20	1.1	Gross rent	20	0.9
Industry	20	1.1	All other—20 percent	20	1.0
Class of worker	20	1.1	—15 percent	15	1.2
Income—persons	20	1.0			
—families	20	1.0			
Poverty status—persons	20	1.9			
—families	20	1.0			
All other—20 percent	20	1.0			
—15 percent	15	1.2			

¹Tabulations of data for persons of Spanish heritage are based on the 15-percent sample. For subjects shown in this table as based on the 20-percent sample, the factor for persons of Spanish heritage is obtained by multiplying the appropriate factor in this table by 1.2. For subjects shown as based on the 15-percent sample, the factor in this table can be used directly.

Appendix D.—PUBLICATION AND COMPUTER SUMMARY TAPE PROGRAM

The results of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing are being issued in the form of printed reports, microfiche copies of the printed reports, computer summary tapes, computer printouts, and microfilm. Listed below are short descriptions of the final report series and computer tapes, as currently planned. More detailed information on this program can be obtained by writing to the Publications Distribution Section, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Population Census Reports

Volume I.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

This volume will consist of 58 "parts"—number 1 for the United States, numbers 2 through 52 for the 50 States and the District of Columbia in alphabetical order, and numbers 53 through 58 for Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, respectively. Each part, which will be a separate cloth-bound book, will contain four chapters designated as A, B, C, and D. Each chapter (for each of the 58 areas) will first be issued as an individual paperbound report in four series designated as PC(1)-A, B, C, and D, respectively. The 58 PC(1)-A reports will be specially assembled and issued in a clothbound book, designated as Part A.

■ Series PC(1)-A.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

Final official population counts are presented for States, counties by urban and rural residence, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas, county subdivisions, all incorporated places, and unincorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

■ Series PC(1)-B.

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Statistics on age, sex, race, marital status, and relationship to head of household are presented for States, counties by urban and rural residence, SMSA's, urbanized areas, county subdivisions, and places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

■ Series PC(1)-C.

GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Statistics are presented on nativity and parentage, State or country of birth, Spanish origin, mother tongue, residence 5 years ago, year moved into present house, school enrollment (public or private), years of school completed, vocational training, number of children ever born, family composition, disability, veteran status, employment status, place of work, means of transportation to work, occupation group, industry group, class of worker, and income (by type) in 1969 of families and individuals. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: States, counties (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

■ Series PC(1)-D.

DETAILED CHARACTERISTICS

These reports will cover most of the subjects shown in Series PC(1)-C, above, presenting the data in considerable detail and cross-classified by age, race, and other characteristics. Each subject will be shown for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, and large cities.

Volume II.

SUBJECT REPORTS

Each report in this volume, also designated as Series PC(2), will concentrate on a particular subject. Detailed information and cross-relationships will generally be provided on a national and regional level; in some reports, data for States or SMSA's will also be shown. Among the characteristics to be covered are national origin and race, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, unemployment, occupation, industry, and income.

Housing Census Reports

Volume I.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR STATES, CITIES, AND COUNTIES

This volume will consist of 58 "parts"—number 1 for the United States, numbers 2 through 52 for the 50 States and the District of Columbia in alphabetical order, and numbers 53 through 58 for Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, respectively. Each part, which will be a separate cloth-bound book, will contain two chapters designated as A and B. Each chapter (for each of the 58 areas) will first be issued as an individual paperbound report in two series designated as HC(1)-A and B, respectively.

■ Series HC(1)-A.

GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Statistics on tenure, kitchen facilities, plumbing facilities, number of rooms, persons per room, units in structure, mobile home, telephone, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are presented for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban and rural residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 1,000 inhabitants or more, and counties.

■ Series HC(1)-B.

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Statistics are presented on a more detailed basis for the subjects included in the Series HC(1)-A reports, as well as on such additional subjects as year moved into unit, year structure built, basement, heating equipment, fuels, air conditioning, water and sewage, appliances, gross rent, and ownership of second home. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and counties (by rural and rural-farm residence).

Volume II.

METROPOLITAN HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

These reports, also designated as Series HC(2), will cover most of the 1970 census housing subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. There will be one report for each SMSA, presenting data for the SMSA and its central cities and places of 50,000 inhabitants or more, as well as a national summary report.

Volume III.

BLOCK STATISTICS

One report, under the designation Series HC(3), is issued for each urbanized area showing data for individual blocks on selected housing and population subjects. The series also includes reports for the communities outside urbanized areas which have contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics from the 1970 census.

Volume IV.

COMPONENTS OF INVENTORY CHANGE

This volume will contain data on the disposition of the 1960 inventory and the source of the 1970 inventory, such as new construction, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses. Cross-tabulations of 1970 and 1960 characteristics for units that have not changed and characteristics of the present and previous residence of recent movers will also be provided. Statistics will be shown for 15 selected SMSA's and for the United States and regions.

Volume V.

RESIDENTIAL FINANCE

This volume will present data regarding the financing of privately owned nonfarm residential properties. Statistics will be shown on amount of outstanding mortgage debt, manner of acquisition of property, homeowner expenses, and other owner, property, and mortgage characteristics for the United States and regions.

**Volume VI.
ESTIMATES OF "SUBSTANDARD"
HOUSING**

This volume will present counts of "sub-standard" housing units for counties and cities, based on the number of units lacking plumbing facilities combined with estimates of units with all plumbing facilities but in "dilapidated" condition.

**Volume VII.
SUBJECT REPORTS**

Each report in this volume will concentrate on a particular subject. Detailed information and cross-classifications will generally be provided on a national and regional level; in some reports, data for States or SMSA's may also be shown. Among the subjects to be covered are housing characteristics by household composition, housing of minority groups and senior citizens, and households in mobile homes.

Joint Population-Housing Reports

**Series PHC(1).
CENSUS TRACT REPORTS**

This series contains one report for each SMSA, showing data for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1970 census.

**Series PHC(2).
GENERAL DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS FOR
METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1960 to 1970**

This series consists of one report for each State and the District of Columbia, as well as a national summary report, presenting statistics for the State and for SMSA's and their central cities and constituent counties. Comparative 1960 and 1970 data are shown on population counts by age and race and on such housing subjects as tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent.

**Series PHC(3).
EMPLOYMENT PROFILES OF SELECTED
LOW-INCOME AREAS**

This series will consist of approximately 70 reports, each presenting statistics on the social and economic characteristics of the residents of a particular low-income area. The data relate to low-income neighborhoods in 54 cities and seven rural poverty areas. Each report will provide statistics on employment and unemployment, education, vocational training, availability for work, job history, and income, as well as on value or rent and number of rooms in the housing unit.

Additional Reports

Series PHC(E).

EVALUATION REPORTS

This open series will present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1970 census program, and relating to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

Series PHC(R).

PROCEDURAL REPORTS

This open series presents information on various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1970 census, and will include a comprehensive procedural history of the 1970 census. The first report issued focuses on the forms and procedures used in the data collection phase of the census.

Computer Summary Tapes

The major portion of the results of the 1970 census will be produced in a set of six tabulation counts. To help meet the needs of census users, these counts are being designed to provide data with much greater subject and geographic detail than it is feasible or desirable to publish in printed reports. The data so tabulated will generally be available—subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality—on magnetic computer tape, printouts, and microfilm, at the cost of preparing the copy.

First Count—source of the PC(1)-A reports; contains about 400 cells of data on the subjects covered in the PC(1)-B and HC(1)-A reports and tabulated for each of the approximately 250,000 enumeration districts in the United States.

Second Count—source of the PC(1)-B, HC(1)-A, and part of the PHC(1) reports; contains about 3,500 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for the approximately 35,000 tracts and 35,000 county subdivisions in the United States.

Third Count—source of the HC(3) reports; contains about 250 cells of data on the subjects covered in the PC(1)-B and HC(1)-A reports and tabulated for approximately 1,500,000 blocks in the United States

Fourth Count—source of the PC(1)-C, HC(1)-B, and part of the PHC(1) reports; contains about 13,000 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for the approximately 35,000 tracts and 35,000 county subdivisions in the United States; also contains about 30,000 cells of data for each county.

Fifth Count—will contain approximately 800 cells of population and housing data for 5-digit ZIP code areas in SMSA's and 3-digit ZIP code areas outside SMSA's; the ZIP code data will be available only on tape.

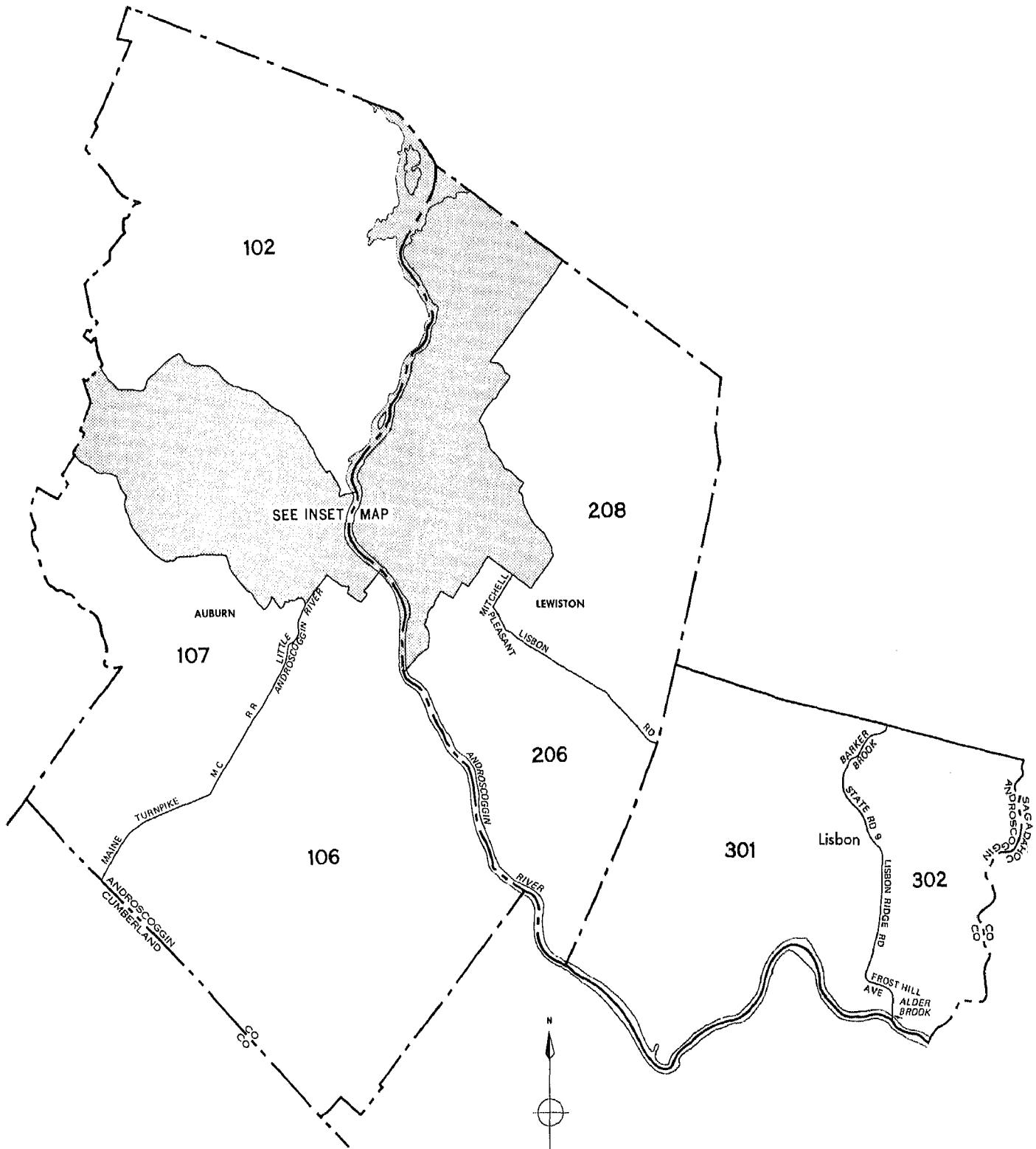
Sixth Count—source of the PC(1)-D and HC(2) reports; will contain about 260,000 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for States, SMSA's, and large cities.

The tapes will generally be organized on a State basis. To use the First Count and Third Count tapes, it will be necessary to purchase the appropriate enumeration district and block maps.

The term "cells" used herein to indicate the scope of subject content of the several counts refers to each figure or statistic in the tabulation for a specific geographic area. For example, in the Third Count, there are six cells for a cross-classification of race by sex: three categories of race (white, Negro, other race) by two categories of sex (male, female).

In addition to the above-mentioned summary tapes, the Census Bureau will make available for purchase certain sample tape files containing population and housing characteristics as shown on individual census records. These files will contain no names or addresses, and the geographic identification will be sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality. There will be six files, each containing a 1-percent national sample of persons and housing units. Three of the files will be drawn from the population covered by the census 15-percent sample and three from the population in the census 5-percent sample. Each of these three files will provide a different type of geographic information: One will identify individual large SMSA's and, for the rest of the country, groups of counties; the second will identify individual States and, where they are sufficiently large, will provide urban-rural and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan detail; and the third will identify State groups and size of place, with each individual record showing selected characteristics of the person's neighborhood.

CENSUS TRACTS IN THE LEWISTON-AUBURN, MAINE SMSA

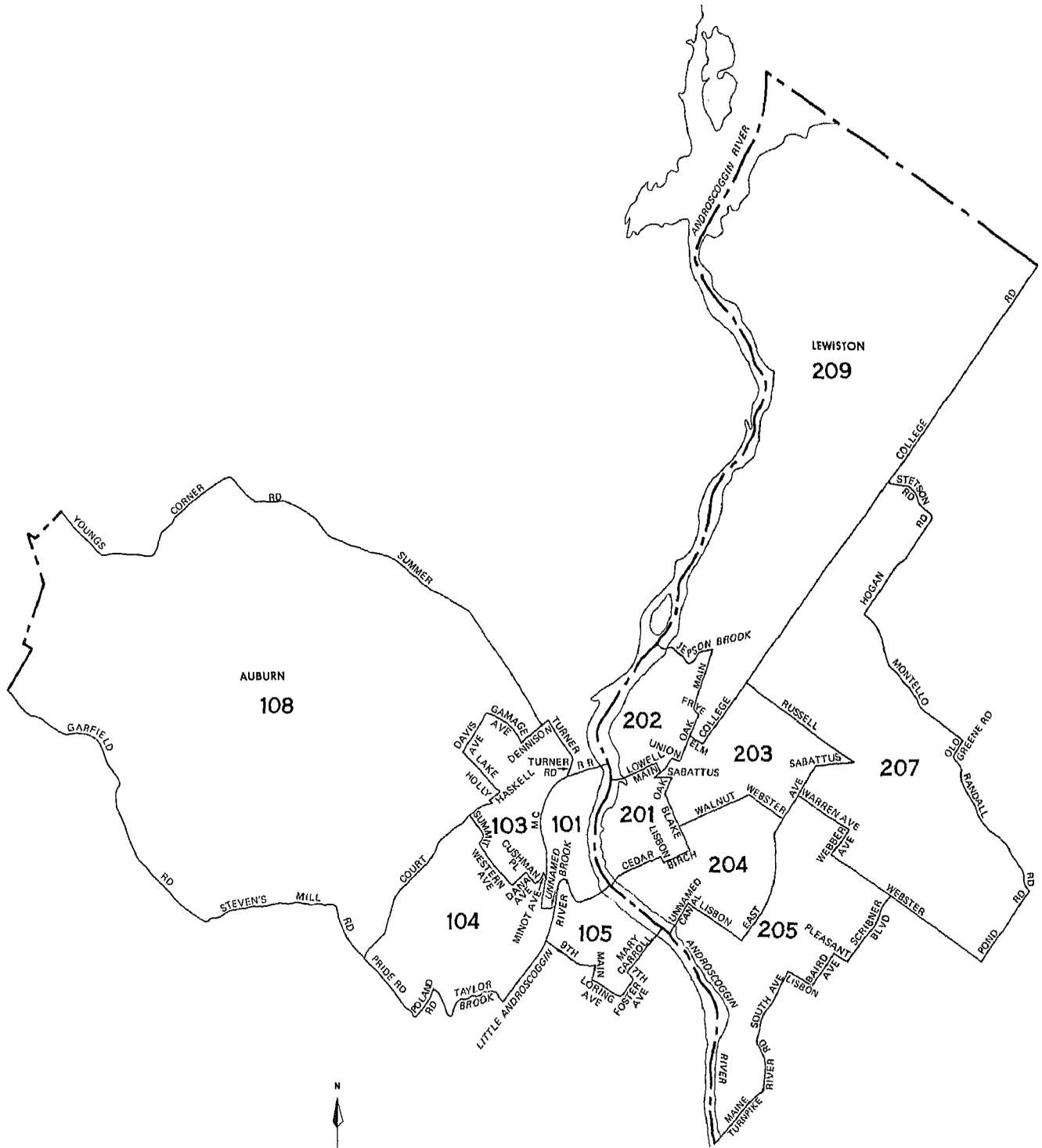


BOUNDARY SYMBOLS
 Census Tract Boundaries:
 - - - - - County
 - - - - - Corporate Limit
 - - - - - Minor Civil Division
 - - - - - Other Tracts



1970 Census of Population and Housing
 CENSUS TRACTS
 LEWISTON-AUBURN, MAINE
 STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
 Final Report PHC(1)-111

**CENSUS TRACTS IN THE LEWISTON-AUBURN, MAINE SMSA
INSET MAP - LEWISTON - AUBURN(PART)**



1970 Census of Population and Housing
 CENSUS TRACTS
 LEWISTON-AUBURN, MAINE
 STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
 Final Report PHC(1)-111